

The Largest Stock of

SKATES,
SKATES,
SKATES,

At Lowest Prices
Can be Found at
H. S. Renick & Co's,
EAST SIDE SQUARE.

We understand and appreciate the fact that the people of GREENCASTLE and vicinity, will wear

CLOTHING!

During the fall and winter. The greater number will buy
READY-MADE GOODS

And want a good article for a very small sum of money. We can supply the entire demand, and we invite you to come to us and purchase.

LEVI KAHN

Corner Washington and Indiana Sts., the "Old Reliable" Clothing and Gents' Outfitting Establishment. Established 1852. We buy for Cash, sell for Cash, do our own work, have no clerks to sell or misrepresent our goods, consequently, cap and do sell at the very lowest rock-bottom prices, and all goods must be as represented, or money refunded.

FOR YOUR

PHOTOGRAPHS

GO TO

J. D. HATHAWAY'S NEW PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,

In the Hathaway Block, Southwest corner Public Square. Mr. Hathaway has just added

New Instruments & Back Grounds

And is now prepared to do first class work. Bring on the children as we do not dislike to take their pictures.

J. D. HATHAWAY, GREENCASTLE, IND.

CLOVERDALE ADVERTISEMENTS

The Best Place to Buy Your
FURNITURE!

-Is at the-

Cloverdale Furniture Store

Having recently moved into an elegant new room, especially built for the purpose, the proprietor expects to carry a much better line and will sell on terms that has heretofore built up his extensive custom. He makes Undertaking a specialty, and can furnish anything in that line. He attends funerals with a fine hearse when desired.

W. G. OVERSTREET

DENTIST.

Special attention given to preserving the natural teeth.

ARTHUR THROOP

ELECTRICIAN.

Electrician, and general repair work. Estimates given free. Also, a complete line of electrical supplies, including lamps, switches, bells, etc.

DR. BENCE & MORRIS

Office and residence, Washington street, one square east of National Bank.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the bank, house on Friday, January 13th, 1883, between the hours of one and four p. m. of said day.

JEROME ALLEN, Cashier.

Alex. Duvall, Jr.

GREENCASTLE, IND.

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
CLOAKS & DOLMANS.

Queensware and Glassware.

Prices Low For Cash or
Produce.

43-52

The Greencastle Banner.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

MANHATTAN.

Simpson Roberts commenced to grow worse the first of last week and continued so until Saturday morning when he died. This vicinity loses a good citizen, as he was an honest, straightforward man without enemies. He leaves a wife and three children.

A. J. Albright is able to be out, and will soon be entirely well.

The literary society was reorganized last week, and will be held every Friday night at the Christian church; W. W. Gardner President. There will be a debate each night. Subject for the next meeting, "War and Intemperance."

The Postoffice at Hamrick's Station has been changed to Hamrick.

L. M. Mercer is going out of the grocery business.

Steve Taylor, blacksmith, wants to sell out.

PUTNAMVILLE.

James Woodall has moved from this township to the Junction.

Mrs. J. M. Parker has sold her farm and will reside in Putnamville.

A literary society has been organized with Squire Walden as President.

A. J. Clark has returned to his home in Kansas.

Mrs. William Kercheval and family, of Indianapolis, spent Thanksgiving with her father, Dr. D. W. Layman.

Jack Cooper is breaking on the L. N. A. & C.

The way one of our young society men made a public nuisance of himself last Saturday evening should be looked after by the Grand Jury.

Charles Harrah has returned to his home in Monroe county.

John Williams has sold the property on which the late fire was to Dock Hurst.

FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

Wade Millman has returned home from Dayton, Ohio, where he had been visiting relatives for quite a length of time.

Miss Sarah Monnet had a very pleasant reception given her Wednesday evening, as her fifteenth birthday social.

OAKALLA.

Lime trade dull.

Rock business good.

Hands scarce.

Torr Brothers have finished their contract at Terre Haute.

John Sears is seriously sick with a carbuncle on his back.

Quarterly meeting at Mt. Olive church next Saturday and Sunday.

MAPLE GROVE.

Miss Annie Call of Whitesville visited friends here this week.

Hogs nearly all sold.

Rev. Haskell preached at Mt. Pleasant Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RUSSELLVILLE.

Arch Hopkins was kicked by a horse last week, breaking three of his ribs.

Shelby Clark has gone to Waveland.

Henry Grimes taking the position he occupied with McWasson.

George Proctor, of Montgomery county, brought his little child here for burial this week.

Cayser Buckel has sold out his store, and will invoice this week.

James Wallace, the druggist, will go to Crawfordsville about the first of January.

Hen. J. B. Fordice still improves, and we now hope soon to see him around again.

LENA.

Dr. McNutt, of Greencastle, attended the quarterly meeting here on Sunday last.

Both of the Pilant boys died last week with typhoid fever, aged about 18 and 11 years.

Dr. J. B. Cochran is sick.

Geo. Clark drives the finest span of horses in this vicinity.

The Bond boys have gone to Kansas.

The meeting at the church is largely attended, and will continue over Sunday.

ROACHDALE.

Elder Ghormley, of Illinois, is visiting friends here.

The meeting continues. Elder Anderson is doing a good work, though there is some of our citizens who let their prejudice keep them away.

The Hook & Ladder company have gone.

Elder Reed, of Jamestown, is visiting his daughter here.

Our town has a good prospect for two more saloons.

The patrons of the school took the matter in hand and put another stove into the school house last week.

RAINBRIDGE.

Capt. Wilkinson completed his free gravel road last Tuesday. On Thursday he celebrated the event by giving a free dinner at the National House to all his employees on the road; they numbered about fifty. About twenty others partook of the excellent dinner gotten up by "mine host," Ragland.

Eld. O. F. Lane preached a good Thanksgiving sermon at the Christian church.

The real estate trade is active here now; a number of farmers have changed lands.

Jas. Black spent Sunday with his family here.

Alonzo McKee returned here with his bride and was given a reception at his mother's Tuesday evening.

Jesse Bugg has bought the McCoy property east of the Christian church.

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Thornton, of Indianapolis, spent last week with their many friends and relatives here.

Mead Bros. are building a new office in their lumber yard.

Mrs. Joe. Lee has gone to Kentucky to visit relatives.

Pete Fry is in charge of Mr. Low's flour mill for a time.

RACCOON.

The depot is at last opened with H. W. Lucas as agent.

Business is booming.

T. A. Owen snipped a fine lot of hogs Monday.

Thos. Welch also shipped a car load.

A car-load of horses was put on the switch here for Robert Black, of Greencastle.

A wedding is expected in this vicinity this week.

FELMORE.

Mary Layne has gone to live with her sister, Mrs. James Conley.

Mrs. Elizabeth Leachman is staying with Mrs. Dr. Hopwood.

Mrs. Jane Ragan has been with relatives at Clayton the past week.

Most of our young folks went to see the Gypsies last Sunday. They were camped two miles east.

THE FLOWER CITY FUROR.

THE COMMOTION CAUSED BY THE STATEMENT OF A PHYSICIAN.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y., *Evening and Chronicle*, was published in this paper recently, and has been the subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused in re-

acting from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days since which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St. Paul street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent head aches; felt tired most of the time; could not get on my feet; and was nervous the next; felt dull and indigestion pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the famous Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, there are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession has been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it the doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a fly-dreaded monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too and see Dr. Lattimore the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any amount of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter made him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven, and others. This is terrible, and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It should be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscope analysis, and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to show the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids, he had provided a vial the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now gentlemen' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen I have made a painful discovery: I have Bright's disease of the kidneys.'

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible. It was, indeed, that so pronounced a case had up to that time, ever been cured?"

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and in meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make, cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing and that it can be cured.

JOHN W. PIERCE. MORRIS T. LEWMAN.
PIERCE & LEWMAN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS,
Fine Chemicals, Paints,
Window Glass, Perfumery,
Wall Paper, Etc., Etc.
WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.
GREENCASTLE, IND.

CLOSING!

Out to quit business in Greencastle.

We now offer our entire stock at cost or less than cost to quit business. Our cost sale will commence on Monday, 30th inst., and continue for sixty days, when the remainder of the stock will be sold under the hammer for just what it will bring. We mean business and if you want bargains, come and get them. If you want to see the difference in the cost and selling price of Millinery come before the assortment is broken.

We have an immense stock of Black and White Laces of every grade. Also Kid Gloves, Corsets, Hosiery and Fine Ties and Neckwear. Black Silks and Satins and a full line of Silk Velvets—all popular shades.

We call especial attention to our line of Handkerchiefs and Hosiery, in original packages, bought as a special drive at less than cost of manufacture, and ladies buying them by the bolt at first cost, will secure wonderful bargains. Remember, everything at first cost. Come early and secure bargains.

J.W.BECK.

23-22

and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe then that it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about, for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"A very prominent case but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and uninterested for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'there goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"

"No it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities, saw physicians prescribing and using it and I therefore determined as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach, and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner, some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

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Greencastle Banner

GEO. J. LANGSDALE, PUBLISHER.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

TERMS for the BANNER

One year, in advance, \$1.50
Six months, in advance, .75
Three months, in advance, .40
One month, in advance, .15
Twenty-five cents additional when delivered by carrier.

Advertising Rates.

Locals, 10 cents a line first insertion; 5 cents a line for each additional insertion.
Locals among news items, 20 cents a line each insertion.
Locals in black-face type, 20 cents a line first insertion; 10 cents additional insertion.
Locals in capitals, 15 cents a line first insertion; 7 1/2 cents each additional.
Marriage notices, 10 cents a line.
Obituaries, or "In Memoriam" resolutions, 5 cents a line.
Cards of thanks, 10 cents a line.
Displayed and long-time advertisements at special rates.

THE Northwestern railroads have a traffic that exceeds their capacity.

GIRLS are more courageous than men. They are ready to make a match with a fellow twice their size.

THE work of suppressing polygamy in Utah does not progress satisfactorily. It has taken deep root and is hard to eradicate.

DIPHTHERIA, it is said, is treated with remarkable success by a St. Petersburg physician. He gives an aperient draught, followed by frequent drinking of cold water and hydrochloric acid, and a gargle of lime water and hot milk.

DUBLIN has been placed under the curfew section of the repression act, which prohibits any one from being abroad one hour after sunset, except under certain restrictions. A reward of £5000 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the assassin of juryman Field.

THE PEORIA Transcript transfixes a critical contemporary by calling it a "tetralogical pragmatist," which indulges in "gallimantery sciences." It also overwhelms it by referring to it as a "philandering philomath," with "infibulated ascription," and calls attention to "the miscibility of the derivation" of a word over which the critic stumbled. There are seven distilleries in Peoria.

MRS. DYSERT, of Allegheny City, has recovered from a paralysis which had lasted seven years and rendered her entirely helpless. Mrs. Dodd of Pittsburgh, who has been partially paralyzed for thirty-six years, is almost well. Each of these ladies attribute her cure to faith and the prayers of Rev. Mr. Young, or faith in his prayers, just which not being definitely stated.

PUBLIC school teachers in New York city are prohibited from using corporal punishment in any form whatever, and are inclined to complain at the restriction. The principal of one school says many boys, especially of the lower classes of the city, are not accustomed to obey at home, and can only be made to do so by force. Knowing this cannot be used, they persevere in ill behavior till they are expelled, which is precisely what they most desire. Moral suasion, in many instances, has little effect unless supplemented by the rod. No teacher advocates indiscriminate or frequent whipping, but thinks more liberty of judgment should be allowed as to means of discipline.

THE Portsmouth, Virginia, Times says it is sometimes questioned by merchants whether advertising pays. The question will hardly bear discussion in the light of the following facts, rates for transient advertisements being figured: The Chicago Tribune, it is said, for a column a year receives \$26,000. The New York Herald receives for its lowest priced column \$39,723, and for its highest \$348,000. The New York Tribune for its lowest \$29,764, and for its highest \$85,648, and these papers are never at a loss for advertisements to fill their columns. Their patronage comes not from any desire to assist the respective papers, but that business men find it profitable to advertise.

It would seem that the colored emigration question is being solved in a practical way at the town of Dunlap, Morris county, Kan. The colored colonists who settled there have met with remarkable prosperity. There are now between 275 and 300 families gathered there. Every settler is compelled to own his property, so there is neither land nor buildings for rent. Lots of land of various sizes from 100 to 160 acres, are sold, and the terms of payment are so arranged that the new settler has four years in which to pay for land and improvements. About 175 families have each from 40 to 80 acres. A fine academy is in successful operation, a church is well filled on Sundays, and a public library is a popular evening attraction.

A HINDOO widow thinks there are worse customs than the suttee even now. She belongs to the third principal caste, known as the Kaites, who, she thinks, make their widows suffer most. When a husband dies, the widow must be isolated from all her relatives. She is approached by a number of women, [wives of barbers, who make a business of the matter], who rudely tear her ornaments from her person, taking no trouble to unclasp her bracelets, but pounding them to pieces with stones, often inflicting serious wounds. When the corpse is carried to the burning, the widow is led far in the rear of the procession, so that her baleful shadow will not fall on other women, and one goes ahead and warns people not to come near the widow. She is treated with so great cruelty that often she would prefer the suttee.

An Atlanta hotel keeper now wishes he had kept a cat or bought a rat-trap.

Neither would have cost \$10,000, the amount he is now requested to pay to the wife of a Baptist minister who was bitten by rats while in his hotel. A rat of enormous proportions ran across the lady's bed as she was sinking into a sweet sleep, and lacerated her hand. Inflammation set in, she was ill for weeks, and came near losing her life. Some other interesting facts are brought out in the complaint. The minister and his wife were agents for a religious book, and their pecuniary losses were great on account of the illness. On every subscription which the wife took she received from \$1.50 to \$2 in commissions, making her average monthly earnings \$200. People who have been buying books under the impression that they were doing an act of charity which would keep the agent from sleeping out of doors, will pause when the next subscription book is held out to them. There are some who have long suspected that book agents were capitalists in disguise, and it is gratifying to see the truth made known.

CENTURIES ago there were flourishing colonies of Northmen on the eastern shores of Greenland. These suddenly disappeared about 300 years ago. It has been supposed that the black death killed the settlers, and for many years past the country has been rendered inaccessible by thick layers of ice, the glaciers having moved forward enough to cover once fertile districts. Efforts at exploration have been unsuccessful, but the Rev. J. Brodbeck, a moravian missionary, last summer discovered a beautiful plain and the ruins of Norse settlements. The walls of stone houses are still to be discovered up as high as the eighty-third degree of latitude. At one time there were 170 villages and twelve churches in a region where now all is desolate. Mr. Brodbeck's discovery is to be followed by further investigations, and one of the most stubborn mysteries of history is likely to be solved.

In view of the prominence which the next session of Congress will give to the question of reducing internal revenue, the annual report of Commissioner Baum will possess special interest. His report will be issued in a few days, and will show the total receipts from all sources of internal revenue to be \$138,884,090. This aggregate was collected in the States as follows:

Alabama.....	\$140,361	Missouri.....	\$7,341,206
Arizona.....	45,494	Montana.....	68,001
Arkansas.....	106,724	Nebraska.....	1,108,176
California.....	412,239	Nevada.....	49,108
Colorado.....	217,107	New Hampshire.....	349,942
Connecticut.....	636,748	New Jersey.....	5,432,634
Delaware.....	68,407	New Mexico.....	55,843
Dakota.....	320,906	New York.....	19,414,435
Florida.....	280,277	North Carolina.....	2,896,889
Georgia.....	358,158	Ohio.....	18,357,075
Idaho.....	31,907	Oregon.....	88,679
Illinois.....	28,351,950	Pennsylvania.....	8,772,029
Indiana.....	6,485,082	Rhode Island.....	229,175
Iowa.....	1,888,787	South Carolina.....	119,019
Kansas.....	204,009	Tennessee.....	907,139
Kentucky.....	10,529,834	Texas.....	258,992
Louisiana.....	918,873	Utah.....	45,323
Maine.....	85,259	Vermont.....	96,356
Maryland.....	2,818,314	Virginia.....	6,225,331
Massachusetts.....	2,027,359	Washington.....	34,069
Michigan.....	2,001,595	West Virginia.....	502,276
Minnesota.....	523,476	Wisconsin.....	3,192
Mississippi.....	94,098	Wyoming.....	29,385

The increase for the last fiscal year over the year preceding was \$1,110,253; the amount collected during the fiscal year ending June 30 last from the tax on distilled liquors was \$66,873,408, an increase of \$2,720,434 over the receipts for the preceding year.

The tobacco tax was \$47,391,988, as against \$42,824,901 the preceding year.

Banks and bankers paid a revenue tax of \$5,253,458, and for the preceding year, \$3,762,208.

There is a singular fact shown by this report. It is that the consumption of cigarettes is on the decrease. In 1873 the revenue derived from that article was but \$40,658. From that figure it jumped rapidly each year until, in 1881, it was \$992,981. For the last fiscal year, however, the receipts on account of cigarettes were \$972,570, a decrease of \$20,411, which represents a large falling off in cigarette consumption.

THE problem of manufacturing good merchantable sugar from sorghum seems at last to have been successfully solved. For many years past a fairly good syrup has been obtained from the plant, but all attempts to convert it into sugar on a large and paying scale have, until recently, failed. The saccharine matter was there, but the syrup would not crystallize. The attempt, however, was not abandoned, and experiments were continued with a view to overcoming the difficulty. At last these have been entirely successful, and it looks now as if the manufacture of sorghum sugar would become a great and profitable industry. The honor of discovering the process and establishing the fact belongs to Messrs. H. A. Weber and M. A. Scoville, late professors of agricultural chemistry in the State Industrial University at Champaign, Ill., who have discovered the missing link—the elements lacking or overlooked in the efforts of others—and have perfected methods, wrought out first in careful and painstaking laboratory experiments, but now applied on a commercial scale in a sugar factory and outfit costing about \$30,000, and with capacity for turning out thirty barrels of merchantable sugar every twenty-four hours. The sorghum sugar works at Champaign, in spite of the difficulties incident to a new enterprise, have been a financial success the first season. The entire product of the works this year, will be about 125,000 pounds of sugar and 22,500 gallons of molasses, having a total value of about \$19,000. This was from 250 acres of sorghum. The managers believe that, with improved methods and experience, they can produce 1,000 pounds

of sugar to the acre. Both the sugar and syrup have found ready sale at good prices.

Fortunes in Hops.

Utica special, New York Sun
A small section of country in central New York, embracing the counties of Otsego, Oneida, Madison, Schoharie and Montgomery, is the greatest hop-raising region in the United States. There is no market or trade that affects the merchants in this section so directly or in so marked a degree as the hop trade. Great as is the interest in the products of the dairy, trade here is but slightly influenced by a rise or fall in the daily market. But when the price of hops reaches 50 cents a pound, and especially at this time, when growers have realized in many instances, \$1 a pound, or nearly 700 per cent, on the production, the luxuries of life meet with ready and quick sales in this part of the country, and everybody has plenty of money.

Extraordinary stories of fortunes acquired in hop raising are told by people of central New York. Men, women and boys are pointed out, as they pass along the street, as having made fortunes varying from \$1,000 to \$500,000 during the past two or three months. Indeed there has not in years been the excitement in this section in any trade that now exists among the hop men, and hop farms have this fall actually doubled in value, with ready and eager buyers. Many appear to have actually gone daft on the subject and are laying great plans for another year. Growers have refused to make any contract for next year's crop, even when offered 50 cents a pound, although all admit that a largely increased acreage will, in all probability, produce a much more abundant crop next year. This hopeful feeling is partially explained by the expectation that natural causes will remove many old yards. The more cautious, however, speak discouragingly of the coming few years.

"The history of the past is a promise of the future," they say, "and when the new yards that will surely be planted this spring shall bear fruit, hops must take such a tumble as to completely wreck those who are thoughtlessly paying \$200 an acre for hop farms."

One dealer in this city has already made a contract with a western brewer to furnish his supply of hops for the coming two years at the following rates: Next year 75 cents per pound; 1884, 15 cents per pound. One thing that may serve as a check upon those desirous of becoming hop growers is the difficulty experienced in obtaining poles. At present all the hop poles come from Canada, and unless the winter brings an abundance of snow it will be next to impossible to supply the demand. Last winter more poles were called for than could be furnished. The duty on the poles is considerable, and therefore hop poles form no inconsiderable part of the expense of running a yard.

Utica is naturally the center of this hop region, and Waterville, Oneida and Cooperstown, and Oneonta are also important markets. In Utica are found, perhaps, the largest dealers, with one or two exceptions, in the country. This year the price started at 50 cents, and gradually increased until 80 cents was offered, and then a jump was made to \$1. At present the market is comparatively dull and inactive. There are very few good hops left in the hands of growers, and those who have "held on" are disposed to talk of a great advance in the near future. A little excitement was caused the other day by a heavy decline in price, the market touching 90 cents. In a conversation with the leading hop men it was learned that the depression was merely temporary, caused mainly by the importation of some old, inferior German hops, and the sudden thrusting upon a sensitive market of a few poorly picked and poorly dried State hops. Dealers here are confident that high-water mark has not yet been reached. The entire crop of the United States is carefully estimated at 125,000 bales, much less than enough for home consumption. Over 33,000 bales have already been exported this year and it is argued that American consumers or sellers must be buyers in England and Germany, perhaps before Christmas.

The amount of hops raised in this region this year is 90,000 bales, or more than 16,000,000 pounds. This is about one-third smaller than the crop of last year. The growers have received upon an average about 60 cents a pound for the crop, or over \$9,700,000. It will be readily understood that this enormous amount—leaving out of consideration the profits of the middlemen—distributed through the five counties gives a tremendous impetus to trade. The profits on hops are greater than on any other farm products. It costs only from 10 to 15 cents to cultivate and raise a pound of hops. This includes the interest on the land, labor, picking, drying, and getting to market. It is little wonder, therefore, that hop raising has proved so attractive to the keen, intelligent and thrifty farmer in central New York. The profits to dealers this year have been commensurate with the good fortune of the growers. Very few hops have been sold where a gain of 10 cents per pound has not been realized. The average has been from 15 to 25 cents.

In the quantity raised the five counties stand in the following order: Otsego, Oneida, Madison, Schoharie and Montgomery. In this county nearly all the hops are raised in the four towns of San gerfield, Kirkland, Marshall and Augusta. So far as quality and price is concerned in the London market, England is first and New York State a good second.

ALL ALONE.

BY J. W. RILEY.

"How all alone
A man may be in crowds,—Joachim Miller.

He sat in a seat in the smoking-car—
A double seat which he occupied—
Himself and his legs on either side—
Smoking a very black cigar
With the air of a man who had paid his way
From Genesis to Judgment Day.

The collar he wore was loose at the throat,
And a ragged tie scarce held it to;
And which was the dirtiest no one knew.
His shirt, his face, or his overcoat—
And yet that man, with the cheap cigar,
We envied there in the smoking car.

Envied him? Yes—for the tranquil smile
Diluting the crime of his swarthy face,
And the rude plebeian force and grace
Of the sweep of his eye over the crowded aisle?
Nay, not for these—but that rank cigar
That gave him room in the crowded car.

SOME RAT STORIES.

A Few Peculiarities of the Rodents.— Evidences of Reasoning Power.

About a week ago a gentleman living on State street, a few blocks north of the bridge, caught a fine, large rat alive. He fastened a bell around its neck with a wire, so that it could not be gnawed off. Next morning he heard a great squealing among the rats under his front stoop, and on tearing away a plank, out jumped his bell rat, pursued by half a dozen savage rodents, who chased it out of sight. Yesterday this same gentleman was visiting his brother on South State Street, between twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth, and his attention was called to what appeared to be an election riot among some rats. Suddenly one with a bell about its neck dashed out from the bunch and made for the center of the street, pursued by the others. A grip car was moving south at the moment, and its driver was holding an animated conversation with the conductor. The rat deliberately stepped upon the rail and let the car accomplish its deadly mission. The driver did not stop to see what he had run over, though it might have been a child as easily as a rat. The gentleman examined the crushed rodent and found it was the same one to which he had attached the bell, and that this had made it an outcast among rats until life had become unbearable, and it preferred the ignominious death by the grip car to life with a ring around its neck.

The sentiment of reverence is strongly developed in rats. If a few instances may be taken as proof of the tendency of the rat mind, respect and tenderness for the aged is a feature of rat nature. An area surrounded by high buildings in the heart of the city has been the pasture and parade ground of an army of rats. In the upper stories of the building are workshops, and many of the laborers there bring lunch, the remains of which fall into the area. The rats are, therefore, well-fed, sleek and hearty, and their behavior at meals and during the subsequent siesta have furnished entertainment for a long time to the occupants of the offices of the lower floors. There have always been two or three old rats whose locks the years have tinged with gray, and it is a worshipful thing to see the score of giddy young rats bow in respectful submission to the expressive wink of the old rat's eye or the imperative nod of his head.

Perhaps one of the most striking instances of sagacity in a rat is seen in the one which inhabits the reporter's room at the Central Station. This rat is quite a pet of the reporters who nightly therein concoct and assort murders, suicides and fires. A few weeks since a Herald reporter was alone, and the rat appeared and went through a number of contortions to attract the attention of the scribe. The latter took the hint, and on inquiry found that a murder had been committed on the North Side. The rat never neglects to notify the reporter when anything big occurs, and this is the only truthful explanation of the fact that the Herald has never been "scooped." This rat now wears a poster on which is inscribed, "The Morning Herald—all the news for two cents," and in his old age he will be retired on an editorial salary, and fed on pi from the composing-room.

There is hardly a vessel afloat on the chain of lakes that its hold does not swarm with rats. Down in the dark cavernous depths of the lake propellers the wickedly gleaming eyes of the rodents may be seen at any time when the crew go down to get out the cargoes. Many a superstition has been metaphorically tacked on the tail of the ship rat by the sailor. They claim that when a ship is doomed to sink the rats will leave her in a body at port. An old sea captain says he was standing on the docks at Twenty-second street about a year ago, the time being eleven o'clock. He had been rudely driven out of his bunk by the mosquitoes that he swears were better developed than the great "Jersey Lily." He was attracted by a scurrying and shuffling sound, and peering into the darkness cast by the shadow of a lumber "hooker" lying at the dock near his vessel, he saw myriads of rats coming in droves over the gang plank of the little schooner. He did not think of anything connected with this movement, but was astounded three weeks later to learn at Buffalo that the vessel which the rats had deserted had gone ashore on the west shore of Lake Michigan, and only two out of a crew of five had been saved. Sailors also frequently make pets out of ship-rats and this is especially true of Norwegian sailors. The latter almost all whistle finely, and many play some musical in-

The Dome of the Capitol.

Washington Star.
The most interesting improvement being made at the Capitol is the painting of the dome. This season is the first time in ten years that the work has been thoroughly and fully done. As you stand at the foot of the terrace below and look up at the immense dome above, the workmen there seem like midges, clinging by toe and finger tips to the convex surface. To the nervous spectator the sight is more exciting than interesting. The narrow landings surrounding the lower and upper end of the dome appear as threads of white marble, on which hardly a fly could obtain a secure foothold, much less a man. You shudder as you see a human form appear from the interior of the capitol, and, with apparent carelessness, climb backward over the narrow ledge to the landing beneath. The ladder seems fearfully small and unable to support the weight of or give foothold to several who are upon it. They lean forward at times until only their feet and one hand are on the ladder, as they run their brushes over that part of the dome within reach; they seem suspended in mid air, and you tremble lest the next blast of the autumn wind which you know blows fearfully hard up at that dizzy elevation, should loosen their frail hold and dash them shapeless masses against the stones 200 feet below. Suddenly, while you gaze, one of them rapidly descends the ladder to the lower landing, which is in reality about eighteen inches wide, but which seems to you a mere line, and alighting recklessly, even jumps down upon the projecting edge of the column immediately below. You notice, however, that he climbs back with much more care, and you watch with a sort of fascinated interest till the eye grows dim with the constant gaze and you seek inside for further information.

Thurlow Weed's Memory.

W. A. Croft's Letter.

"My wife told me," continued Mr. Weed, "that I must train my memory. So when I came home that night, I sat down alone and spent 15 minutes trying silently to recall the events of the day. I could remember but little at first; now I remember that I could not then remember what I had for breakfast. Finally I found I could recall more. Events came back to me more minutely and more accurately. After a fortnight or so of this, Catherine said: 'Why don't you tell it to me? It would be interesting, and my interest in it would stimulate you.' Then I began a habit of oral confession, as it were, which I followed for almost fifty years. Every night, the last thing before retiring, I told my wife everything that I could recall that had happened to me or about me during the day. I generally recalled the very dishes I had had for breakfast, dinner and tea; the people I had seen and what they said; the editorials I had written, and an extract from them; the letters I had sent and received, and the very language used as near as possible; when I had walked or ridden—everything, in short, that had come within my knowledge. I found I could say my lesson better and better every year, and instead of growing irksome, it got to be a pleasure to run the events of the day in review. I am indebted to this discipline for a memory of somewhat unusual tenacity, and I recommend the practice to all who expect to have much to do with influencing men."

DeLong and Melville.

Washington Special.

The following extract from Capt. DeLong's journal, now in the custody of the Navy Department, speaks of Chief Engineer Melville's very modest account to-day of his sledge trip to Henrietta Island:

"The island is a desolate rock, surrounded by a snow cap, which feeds several discharging glaciers on its east face. Dovekies nesting on the face of the rock are the only signs of game. A little moss, some grass, and a handful of rock were brought back as trophies. The cliffs are inaccessible because of their steepness. The ice between the ship and the island is something frightful, road digging, ferrying, and its attendant loading and unloading, arm-breaking hauls and panic-stricken dogs, made their journey a terribly severe one. Near the island the ice was all alive, and Melville left his boat and supplies, and, carrying only one day's provisions and his instruments, at the peril of his life went through the terrible mass, actually dragging the dog, which from fear refused to follow their human leader. If his persistence in landing upon this island in spite of the superhuman difficulties he encountered is reckoned a brave and meritorious action, it will not be from any failure on my part to make it known."

Intercourse of the Sexes in Russia.

In Russia a much freer intercourse is permitted between the sexes than any allowed in Western Europe. The women of Russia, in fact, enjoy greater liberty of movement of action than the women of America. They may visit and be visited by the other sex without breach of the conveniences. Hence, careers being open to them under the Government, they not only interest themselves in social questions, but have much wider opportunities of discussing them than most of their Western sisters.

Rev. Dr. Powers, the pastor of the Christian church, of which the late President Garfield was a member, has returned to Washington from soliciting subscriptions in different sections of the country for the erection of a new church. He states that of the \$52,000 necessary to the completion of the new church edifice, but \$10,000 now remain to be raised.

strument. Then the rats, old grizzled fellows, come out of the hold and listen intently to the music, beating time with their tails.

A Marvel of Surgery.

Philadelphia Record.

The students in the hospital of Oral surgery were shown a patient at Saturday's clinic whose throat had been cut from ear to ear, and who had then been hung by the neck, but still survived his injuries. He breathes through a silver tube in his throat, and for six months was nourished entirely by enemata. The man's name is Simon Ladenski, a native of Roumania. In the winter of 1877, he then being twenty-three years old, Ladenski was one of a party of ten men whose throats were cut by a band of gypsy robbers on the road from Varsloe. Ladenski was not killed, and on regaining consciousness and finding the robbers quarreling over the division of the plunder he attempted to crawl into some bushes by the wayside. Being detected he was strung up to a tree by the neck, and when again unconscious he was let down and thrown among the bodies of his companions, but not until he had been stabbed in the abdomen and cut in the cheek. Two days later the bodies were found by Professor Russ, of Jassy, and Ladenski and a companion who was still alive were removed to town. The latter soon died, and then Prof. Russ removed his patient to Vienna. There Ladenski was placed under the care of the most eminent Austrian surgeons. It was found that the windpipe was closed, and for two years the man was unable to utter a word. He breathed through an opening in the neck. After many efforts a large threaded needle was passed up through the trachea and into the mouth. Small beads were then drawn through, being daily increased in size in order to effect a permanent enlargement of the obstruction. The man is still obliged to practice this device, and wears the instrument in his windpipe during the night, being able to breathe when in an upright position without its aid. He has been examined by the leading surgeons of Berlin, Paris and London, and it is expected that some day it will be possible to close up the opening in the throat.

Things Not to Believe.

The Arabs tell a story to show how a mean man's philosophy overshoots itself. Under the reign of the first Caliph there was a merchant at Bagdad equally rich and avaricious. One day he had bargained with a porter to carry home for him a basket of porcelain vases for ten paras. As they went along he said to the man:

"My friend, you are young and I am old; you can still earn plenty. Strike a para from your hire."

"Willingly!" replied the porter.

This request was repeated again and again, until, when they reached the house the porter had only a single para to receive. As they went up stairs the merchant said:

"If you will resign the last para I will give you three pieces of advice."

"Be it so," said the porter.

"Well, then," said the merchant, "if any one tells you it is better to be fasting than feasting, do not believe him. If any one tells you it is better to be poor than rich, do not believe him. If anyone tells you it is better to walk than ride in your carriage, do not believe him."

"My dear sir," replied the astonished porter, "I knew these things before; but if you will listen to me I will give you such advice as you never heard before."

The merchant turned around, and the porter throwing the basket down the staircase, said:

"If any one tells you that one of your vases is unbroken, do not believe him."

Before the merchant could reply, the porter made his escape, thus punishing his employer for his greediness.

An Accommodating Cross.

Opie (Ga.) Read.

"Isom, I understand that you have taken out license to preach?" said an Arkansas colonel to an old colored man.

"Yes, sir, I've sided to preach de Lord and Him crucified."

"Why did you quit practising law?"

"I've got too much conscience, sah. It's agin my principles ter prosecute people what's innocent, and lie fur people what's guilty. Preachin' jes' fits me. Yer ain't got no office rent ter pay, an' de bill collectors shuns yer. It's chicken in de mornin', turkey at dinner, and preserves when the sun goes down. And sides de moluments, I has de feelin' dat I see fightin' agin de debil. No, sah, I wouldn't practice law fer no man's money."

"I'm sorry, Isom, that you've quit. I've got a little case in a magistrate's Court, and it will come up before a colored jury. I wanted you to take the case for me."

"Wat's de case?"

"You see, I'm charged with forging a note."

"How's de proof?"

"All right; but the truth is, I'm guilty. I'd give \$25 to be out of the affair."

"Wall, boss, I'll take de case. 'Ligion is intended fer de benefit of man, an' I wouldn't have a cross that you couldn't set aside on stretchin' occasions."

There is at present on the farm of Mr David Rutt, in West Donegal Township, a locust post that has the date 1781 cut in it, and was no doubt made in that year. Mr. Rutt's father, who was a very old man, discovered the post when he was a small boy. It is well preserved, considering that it is over a century old.—Lancaster New Era.

Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe's Florida orange grove gives her \$1,500 profit a year.

TWO OF THEM.

In the farm house porch the farmer sat with his daughter, having a cosy chat; she was his only daughter, and he thought her as fair as a girl could be. A wee bit jealous the old man grew if he fancied any might come to woo his one pet lamb, and her loving care he wished with nobody else to share.

"There should be two of you, child," said he—"There should be two to welcome me!" When I come home from the field at night; Two would make the old home bright; There's neighbor Gray, with his children four, To be glad together. Had I one more, A proud old father I'd be, my dear, With two good children to greet me here."

Down by the gate, 'neath the old elm tree, Donald waited alone; and she For whom he waited his love call heard, And on either cheek the blushes stirred. "Father," she cried, and knelt her down, And kissed the hand that was old and brown—"Father, there may be two if you will, And I—your only daughter still!"

Two to welcome you home at night, Two to make the old home bright; I—and somebody else." "I see," said the farmer; "and who may somebody be?" Oh, the dimples on Bessie's cheek, That played with the blushes at hide and seek! Away from his gaze she turned her head—"One of neighbor Gray's children, sir," she said.

"H'm!" said the farmer; "make it plain, Is it Susan, Alice or Mary Jane?" Another kiss on the aged hand, To help the farmer to understand—"H'm!" said the farmer; "Yes, I see; It's two for yourself and one for me." But Bessie said, "There can be but one For me and my heart till life is done."

ARHINE W(H)INE.

A Fact.

London Graphic.

"And you mean to say you'll swim down the Rhine to the picnic?"

"Yes, Miss Carrie; every inch of the way. I'll start from the baths, send my clothes on by a cart, and meet you when you arrive in the carriage."

"Well, if you do, Mr. Beecher, you shall sit next to me at the lunch as a reward. What do you think of that? But be careful, and don't run any risks; the current, you know, is very strong in some places."

"What's this, Miss Carrie?" said I, joining in the conversation. "Is Beecher going to swim down to-morrow?"

"Yes, he says so, but I don't think he can manage it."

"Well, if he can, I can, and to prove it I'll swim with him." The fact was, I was very jealous, and being a good swimmer myself, I was determined not to be outdone. But in order to explain my feelings I must go back a little.

I was staying as a guest with my uncle and aunt C—, on the Rhine. They had come for a month's holiday, and, having no children of their own, had asked me to accompany them, an invitation which I very readily accepted, more especially as they had another guest in the person of Miss Carrie Danvers, the daughter of one of their oldest friends. I had before met Miss Danvers at their house, and on that occasion she had made "her mark" on my heart; and now, in the month we were to spend in each other's society, I calculated on being able to return the compliment; and I hoped, ere again I saw England, to have obtained her consent to become at no very distant period Mrs. McGrath, an arrangement which I felt sure would please relations.

For the first fortnight of our stay at C—everything went happily and smoothly, and I congratulated myself on the progress I was making. But, unfortunately for me, while we were walking in the Kurtaal garden one evening after dinner we came across the Beecher family, neighbors of my uncle in England, and who, finding him at C—, and being charmed with the place, determined to make a stay there also. I liked all of the family except the eldest son, Jack—in the Guards. Under other circumstances I doubtless should have liked him; but just now he was in the way—very much in the way. He, too, was an old acquaintance of Miss Carrie, and at times I felt inclined to believe something more than an acquaintance. As I have stated above, I was jealous of him—and that is the long and short of the matter. Since he had arrived I have not Miss Carrie to myself as formally. Jack Beecher shared in our walks and conversations to an extent I did not approve of, but I am bound to admit that his presence appeared to give the young lady considerable pleasure, and this made my pain the more keen.

Some days previous to the evening on which I have introduced myself and friends to the reader, a picnic had been settled on at M—, a charming spot on the Rhine, some four miles below C—. The Beechers were all coming, and some other folk, whose acquaintance we had made during our stay, together with two or three German officers, stationed at C—.

The excursion promised to be a very pleasant one, and the fine weather was all that was required to make the trip delightful. It had been arranged that we should drive down to M—, starting at 11 o'clock, and we were now discussing the final arrangements; and settling who was to be responsible for the salt, and who for the spoons, and who for the various other little necessities and comforts which are generally found to be missing when the picnic cloth is laid.

"Yes," continued I, turning to Jack Beecher, "I'll swim down with you to-morrow."

"Thanks," replied he. "That will be very jolly. It would be rather solitary work by one's self. We ought to start about half-past ten, certainly not any later; for, even with the stream in our fa-

vor, we shall not be able to go as fast as the carriages. Will that suit you?"

"Oh, yes, that will do very well, indeed."

"All right; then I will make arrangements to-night for a man to take our clothes on in a cart, and I shall expect to see you at the baths at 10.30 sharp."

"Right you are, Beecher, I'll be there."

The conversation after this turned upon general topics, and in short our party broke up, and we retired for the night to our respective hotels.

The next morning after breakfast I found Carrie in the drawing-room at the piano, and as she was alone, I seized the opportunity of improving the occasion. I got her to sing; then I sang (I rather fancied my own voice in those days) and finally we tried some duets together. She was very nice and kind, and the minutes passed so rapidly that when she at length asked me whether it was not time for her to go and prepare for her drive, I was astonished to find it was just 10.30. I knew I should be late for my appointment with Beecher, and so ran as hard as I could all the way, and arrived at the baths about ten minutes after time, and learned he had already started. I thought I could easily catch him before he reached M—, so I undressed quickly and plunged in at once.

When I had proceeded a few yards I remembered about my clothes, and shouted back to the custodian of the baths telling him to let the man have them with those of Mr Beecher. He made some reply which I did not catch, and away I went doing my best to overtake my rival. It was a glorious swim and I thoroughly enjoyed it. The current was so strong that but little exertion was required. All you had to do was to keep your head above the water, and the river did the rest. After going some two miles I turned a corner, and could just make out Beecher a long way ahead of me. I put on a spurt; but I didn't gain on him as I expected. He was a better swimmer than I had given him credit for being, and arrived at the destination a good five minutes before me. When I did arrive I found him seated on the bank dressing.

"Why, McGrath, is that you?" he shouted. "I thought you were not coming. I waited a few minutes for you, and then set on alone."

"I was rather late," I replied; "I didn't quite know how time was going."

"Oh well, it doesn't matter. You have arrived to the minute, for here are the carriages, so get out and dress at once."

I scrambled up the bank and dried myself.

"Where has the fellow put my clothes; I don't see them?"

"I'm sure I can't say," he replied. Who did you send them by?"

"By your man."

"No, I'm sure you didn't; he started with mine before I commenced my swim. I saw him safely on the road, for fear any mistake."

"Then mine haven't come. Good gracious! what am I to do?"

"My dear fellow, I'm awfully sorry; but I had no idea you would come, when you didn't show up at the right time, or I would have made him wait for you."

"Confound it!—this is a nuisance. I can't appear as I am, or at best clad only in a couple of towels, can I?"

"No, that you can't," said he, laughing as I thought in a very unfeeling way. "And what is more, you can't stay where you are, for here are some of the ladies coming on the bank; into the water with you quick."

There was nothing else for it, so in I went up to my neck.

"Now stay there quietly, while I go and explain matters, and see what can be done for you," he shouted, as he disappeared over the bank.

My temper was none of the best, and my thoughts were none of the most pleasant, as I stood soaking in the Rhine. He appeared to have been away an hour when he at length returned, accompanied by a German officer.

"You can come out now," he shouted; "I have explained matters, and Lieutenant Linden here is kind enough to say he will lend you his military overcoat—it is a good long one—so you will be all right. Out you come."

Out I did come most promptly, with profuse thanks to Lieutenant Linden for his most acceptable loan. He was a tall man, and the garment reached nearly to my heels. I know I cut a very sorry figure, and though I received a considerable amount of sympathy from the party when I appeared among them, still it was mixed with smiles and but partially concealed laughter, which was most galling to my feelings. It was out of the question that I should remain longer in this single garment than was absolutely necessary, so I determined to at once return to C— and claim my clothes. Fortunately, the man who had bought those of Danvers had not returned, and I was thus enabled to obtain a lift back, otherwise I should have had to walk, as the carriage had returned at once, before my misfortune became known. The party all came down to the road to see me start, and now, as I look back on the incident, I can forgive the laughter they indulged in, for I certainly must have looked very curious—no hat, no boots or stockings, only a military overcoat on a blazing day in July. Just as I was starting Carrie said, "Mind you are back again in time for the dinner; you are entitled to a seat by me, remember." "You may be sure I shall not be a moment longer than I can help," I replied, and away we drove.

"Now my troubles are over," I thought; but I had calculated wrongly, for no sooner had I entered the town gate than I was arrested by the sentry on duty for appearing in the public streets without the full complement of regimentals. In vain I urged, in the best German that I could command, that I was not a soldier, and endeavored to explain how I came to be in that get-up at all, but he would not hear a word, and for two mortal hours I was locked up in the guard house before I was taken to the superior officer. Here I again went through an explanation and this time with more effect, as I was liberated after receiving a warning to be more careful in the future, and make better arrangements about my clothes when next I swam down the Rhine. I didn't waste much time in getting my belongings and dressing, and was soon driving back to M—. When I arrived there I found dinner had been over some time, and I had to content myself with a solitary meal, as every one had wandered off in various directions. Just as I finished, and was regaining my good temper to some extent, Carrie and Beecher returned. They were very anxious to know the cause of my delay, and when I concluded the account of my sufferings Carrie said: "And now we have something to tell you," and then followed a piece of information which, if I had received it before my meal, would have effectually driven away my appetite, and as it was, banished once and forever my idea of making her Mrs. McGrath. From that moment I date my dislike to Germany. To lose my clothes and be arrested was bad enough, but to lose my sweetheart was worse. I left for England the next day, and I have never seen the Rhine since, and I don't care if I never see it again.

Farm Notes.

The Hereford bull Sir Bartle Frere, lately imported by Messrs Earl and Stuart, of Lafayette, Ind., cost \$3,000. He is a great prize winner.

One of the best methods of keeping manure is to have it under a leaky roof, which keeps it moist but prevents washing or drying by rains.

A wind-break, properly arranged near a strawberry bed, will cause the snow to lodge upon it. This makes the best protection for winter that can be had.

Lime should only be applied in finely divided condition, and not in small lumps as is frequently the case. The finer the particles the more immediate the action.

In England there are 24,318,770 sheep at this time, to 28,157,080 in 1870 a decrease of 3,835,202 in ten years. Hogs and cattle have held their own; in fact hogs have increased slightly in number. In Ireland sheep have decreased in numbers by the million in ten years. Other stocks have held their own.

It is not always the farmer that sows the most acres who raises the best crops or the most bushels. They who rest half of their land alternate years have the best success.

A Mr. Ferguson, a breeder of Polled Angus cattle at Kinnochtry, Scotland has refused \$5,000 for four of the choicest of his cows, exhibited successfully at recent shows.

In 1872, Mr. Alexander, of Kentucky, paid Mr. S. Campbell, of New York, \$27,000 for the five months old Shorthorn calf, the last Duchess of Onieda, which proved to be barren.

Well-drained and highly-manured muck land in New York is said to produce potatoes at the rate of more than 500 bushels per acre. The writer who tells the story adds that he has never seen such thorough cultivation of the soil as in the gardens in which this feat is accomplished.

Both the improved Clydesdale and the modern English Shire horses were built up through the infusion of Flemish blood. The later improvement of draft horses in England was principally effected through the importation of a race of black horses from Holland and Belgium.

The successful farmer is the reading one in nine cases out of ten. It is only by reading that one can keep up with the times in which we live. It has been aptly said that an agricultural community without books and papers relating to farming is like a ship at sea without rudder or compass.

Twenty-two acres have been planted in corn and seven in cotton by Miss Kreamer, of Helena, Ark., she having done the plowing herself, and attended to the crop so far without help, and expects to harvest a bale of cotton to the acre, and forty bushels of corn to the same amount of land.

A good mess of carrots keeps the horse in good condition, and turnips and refuse potatoes make a relishing change for cattle. All the root crops should be carefully stored away in an accessible location for winter feeding, as such food is not only economical, but productive of health and contentment.

Prof. W. J. Beal is experimenting with sprouted wheat, and has arrived at the conclusion that it can be safely used for seed. The wheat he is using already has sprouted six times. It seems to be a little weaker at each sprouting, and each time a small portion fails, but at the first trial a large per cent. grows well.

The present season has afforded some remarkable instances of fruitfulness in wheat fields. A farmer near Red Cloud, Neb., reports a yield of 171 bushels of fall wheat from three and one-half acres of ground, being at the rate forty-nine bushels per acre. The average for the State is estimated at from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre.

ENDURANCE.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Yet nerve thy spirit to the proof,
And blanch not at thy chosen lot;
The timid good may stand aloof,
The sage may frown—yet faint thou not.
Nor heed the shaft too surely cast,
The foul and hissing bolt of scorn;
For with thy side shall dwell at last
The victory of endurance born.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

One man in Athens, Ga., is said to have won 2,000 hats on the recent election.

Seventeen hundred plants bloomed about the altar at a recent Massachusetts wedding.

Mrs. Langtry's pictures don't sell as well as those of some of our native American actresses.

Secretary Folger, it is hinted, has been financially embarrassed by his political campaign.

Antelope, driven south by cold weather, are estimated at El Paso, Texas, to number a million.

A woman has sued an Atlanta hotel proprietor for \$10,000 damages, for injuries received by the bite of a rat in his house.

The infant boy of the ruler of Burmah has a cradle which cost \$1,000,000; it is made of gold, and covered with precious stones.

The latest aesthetic mania at Paris is for old-fashioned warming pans which are mounted in rich oaken frames and hung in dining rooms.

Amos R. Eno, of New York, who owns the Fifth Avenue hotel, is regarded as worth \$6,000,000 and as the richest retired dry goods man in America.

"What can I do for you to induce you to go to bed now?" asked a mamma of her five-year-old boy. "You can let me sit up a little longer," was the youngster's response.

Fanny Davenport, who is a good actress and a fine looking woman, made less money in two months in England than Mrs. Langtry, who is an amateur actress of little ability, will make in this country in one week.

One of our physicians, in questioning an old colored lady the other day in regard to her ailments, asked if she had a good appetite. "No, doctor," she replied, and I don't care about a good appetite until provisions get cheaper, especially meat.

A girl of Waukon, Iowa, being excessively fond of babies, borrowed one of a neighbor for the day. It fell into the fire and was burned to death. The girl was not immediately the cause of the accident and yet she was so grieved and frightened by it that she died within an hour.

It was a reasonable kind of "eccentricity" which a Boston man exhibited in a shoe shop the other day. Astonished at getting a pair of boots made just as he had ordered, he gave the wonderful shoemaker orders for 263 pairs of boots, shoes and rubbers—all he expected to need in life—and left a check for \$100 as earnest money.

A LITTLE SPICE.

To get up a dinner of great variety cooks should be allowed a wide range.

Translated from omnibus. For money can one a very good dog buy, but his tail wag not.

Parson, (catechizing): "And what is your duty toward your neighbor?" Sharp boy. "To keep your eye on 'im, sir."

Joseph Medill: Gov. Stephens wants to be called "Mister." Thomas Jefferson wanted to be called "Tom." Ex-Minister Schenck wanted to be called when he had three aces.

A New York hotel keeper has \$10,000 invested in horseflesh, and some people are wishing he would sell one of his horses and buy a few towels for upper bed-rooms.—Philadelphia News.

Percy: "Are you asleep, Rosey?" Rosey: "No, Percy. Why?" Percy: "I'll tell you what I wish, Rosey." Rosey: "What do you wish, Percy?" Percy: "I wish we kept a gooseberry shop, and couldn't sell 'em."

A little three-year-old girl, while her mother was trying to get her to sleep, became interested in some outside noise. She was told that it was caused by a cricket, when she savagely observed: "Mamma, I think he ought to be killed."

Plumber in the house doing a \$4 job in fifteen minutes, knocks off ten cents worth of plastering in basement; plasterer replaces it for a \$1.75; next day bells will not ring; bell-hanger makes \$2.50 discovery that wires have been plastered over. Total, \$8.25.

Charles Lamb represented the ordinary church-goer. "You don't seem to be any better for what I said to you," complained his friend. "No," was the beautiful and charitable reply, "but the man who sat next to me must be, because if all went in at one ear and out at the other."

"You have been up before me half a dozen times this year," said an Austin justice, severely to a local vagrant. "Come now, Judge, none of that. Every time I've been here I've seen you here. You are here more than I am. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

A gentleman in India, pulling on his boots felt a horrid prickly object like a centipede in one of them. With great presence of mind, instead of withdrawing his foot he forced it violently down and stamped furiously, though enduring exquisite agony in the process. But it was not a centipede, only a small blacking brush left there by a careless servant.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Established 1849.

COLE BROTHERS,

The Second Largest Manufactory of

LIGHTNING RODS in the WORLD.

We are now ready to furnish at wholesale and retail, every variety of Lightning Rods, Points, Fixtures and Ornaments. Also our CELEBRATED WOOD PUMPS, TUBING and FIXTURES, adopted by the Wood Pump Manufacturers' Association, April 13, 1880. Send for circular and price lists.

COLE BROTHERS, Greencastle, Indiana

AD. HANNA.

ED. E. BLACK.

HANNA & BLACK,

The Furniture Men

OF PUTNAM COUNTY

Offer superior inducements to buyers. They always keep the best stock and their prices cannot be discounted.

Call and see their

PARLOR SETS.

JONES' ART GALLERY.

The undersigned, for years an employee in first-class art galleries, the last three years being spent in Cincinnati, has bought the HUSHER ART GALLERY of this city, and begs to say that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the very best manner. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

L. WEIK & CO.

The Oldest House in Town.

Keep the Largest and Best Stock of

GROCERIES, IN GREENCASTLE.

THEY ALSO HAVE THE

BEST BAKERY.

CALL AND TRY THESE GOODS.—No. 4., South Side.

A.W.W.B.G.T.B.

W. G. BURNETT

Opera House

BOOT AND SHOE

EMPORIUM

Deals exclusively in the very best

Custom Made Work.

It is the only reliable place to get first class goods at the lowest possible prices. All the best makes are to be found there. Only genuine

Hartford Boots and Shoes.

LAFAYETTE KIP AND

CALF BOOTS. The only Place to get the most fashionable

BOOT OR SHOE

And at prices that can't be beat. The best Rubber

Boots and Over-

Shoes that are made to be found there. Go and see and be convinced.

40-14

Opera House Building.

G. B. McKay, the Fashionable Tailor,

Of the North-West Corner of the Public Square, has now received his Spring and Summer Styles and also a well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods. I invite all my old customers and as many new ones as wish to buy stylish and Good Clothes. I will sell low. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Also Trunks and Valises.

REMEMBER

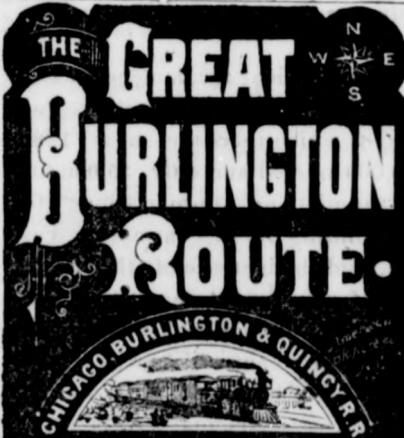


ARE ALWAYS THE BEST

152 Sizes and Styles.

SOLD FULLY GUARANTEED

By B. F. BARWICK, the North Side Hardware man.



PRINCIPAL LINE

The shortest, quickest and And all the BEST line to St. Joseph, points in Iowa, Atchison, Topeka, Des Moines, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California, and Texas.

CHICAGO This route has no superior for Albert Universal, the best equipped and being the Great Railroad in the World for all classes of travel.

KANSAS CITY

All connections made In Union Depots.

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the U. S. and Canada.

Information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Cars, etc., cheerfully given by

T. J. POTTER, 3d Vice Pres't & Gen'l Manager, Chicago, Ill. PERCEVAL LOWELL, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

The Grandest Bargains of the Season
can now be obtained at the

CHEAP CASH CORNER STORE.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED, BOUGHT FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

CLOAKS, DOLMANS, JACKETS AND PALETOTS.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES. An overstocked importer gave me a line of BLACK SILKS at cost, I can therefore retail them at less price than you can buy elsewhere. I have five grades at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50. Also extra

Bargains in Black and Colored Cashmeres.

ALL-WOOL SHODDAS, Etc. Our 12¢ table is again well stocked up with goods worth double the money. Don't wait until the last day in the evening to buy your CHRISTMAS GOODS, but come at once and select them deliberately.

C. W. TATUM.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

ASBURY UNIVERSITY.

The Senior excursion, to New Albany last week was a decided success. Beside about thirty five Seniors, several members of the Faculty, Kate Hammond and Douglass Morris, of last year's Senior class, and Misses McNutt and Martin of the Junior class, participated in the excursion. They were warmly received by W. C. DePauw and sons, and were made to feel at home during all their stay. They received a hearty welcome from Prof. Coffin, Rev. E. T. Curdick and other sons of Asbury in New Albany. Friday they went through Mr. DePauw's vast plate glass manufactory and also his iron mills. Cabs were then furnished by Mr. DePauw and they were taken all over the city and out to the knobs, to the reservoir, etc. Friday afternoon they went to Jeffersonville to visit the prison but were too late. They then went across to Louisville where, on Friday evening, a reception was given them by the Polytechnic Society, which is one of the finest institutions of the kind in the Union. During the evening Misses Hammond and Knight gave declamations. That night they saw the sights to be seen in the *Courier-Journal* office, which proved one of the most interesting features of the trip. Saturday they were ushered into the presence of his Honor, the Mayor of Louisville, who welcomed them in the most cordial manner. LaFayette Joseph, president of the Common Council, and other prominent citizens did all in their power to make it pleasant for them, providing them with cabs, etc. While there they also visited the tile factory, woolen mills, Medical College and Plum & Co's dry goods house. Especial favors were shown to the party by Mayor Jacobs, Hon. Lafe Joseph, Louis Nohen, an Asbury graduate, Dr. Palmer, Henry Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, and the proprietor of the Galt House, where they put up during their stay. They started home at 6:45, and strange rumors are flying of what happened on the road home—certain parties asleep under newspapers, etc.

There will be no lecture, Sunday, on account of quarterly meeting and communion service at Locust Street church.

Dr. Earp went over to Indianapolis Tuesday night to hear Gough lecture, and to arrange with him for his appearance here. Mr. Gough's health is such that he was unable to fix a positive date for his lecture, but Dr. Earp hopes to soon be able to announce that he has done so.

An Asbury Club has been organized at Indianapolis. E. F. Ritter was elected president; Isaac Herr, vice-president, and D. K. Partlow, secretary for the ensuing six months. William Bosson read a paper on "The Age of Dante; or Europe from 1265 to 1321." Meetings will be held every two weeks.

Court proceedings.

The following is the completed civil business of the second week, ending Saturday:

George G. McKinley, Jr. and Victoria Weaver vs. next friend, vs. Kansas McKinley—partition and land sale. Report of sale by James U. Edwards, commissioner, deed reported and approved, final settlement and distribution made by commissioner and cause stricken from docket.

Calvin Barnard vs. Henry C. Rogers et al.—On note. Dismissed and costs paid.

Conrad Cook vs. Rolly Crunk—Civil action and attachment. Judgment by default against defendant for \$229.72, and order of sale of attached property.

Thomas A. Owen vs. the L. D. & S. Railway company—Civil action. Trial by Court, finding and judgment for plaintiff for \$400, damages and costs, and judgment by agreement, fixing the rights of the parties as to construction of ditch.

Amanda J. Stewart vs. Clara Brady and Cyrus Brady—Partition. Trial by jury as to question of fact, verdict for defendants, and finding and judgment thereupon, that plaintiff take nothing, and that defendants recover of plaintiff their costs.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by B. F. Corwin's Abstract Office.

James H. Key to Albert F. Key, 1004 acres in Clinton township, \$800.50.

Wiley F. Foster to Carl F. Sims, land in Mill Creek township, \$2,700.

Ethna Life Insurance Company to James E. Springer, 145 acres in Washington township, \$1,000.

Susan F. Hall to James M. Ruark, land in Monroe township, \$100.

Thos. Sutherland to Wm. M. Sutherland, 88 acres in Russell township, \$300.

Jas. McVey to Francis M. Chatham, land in Floyd township, \$1,500.

John F. Woodell to Robert S. Woodell, 724 acres in Warren township, \$2,000.

Sheriff Putnam county to George McKinley, 67 in East Greencastle, \$2,000.

James E. Springer to Michael Barnard, 119 acres in Washington township, \$1,200.

United States to Solon Turman, 63 acres in Cloverdale township, patent.

Mollie M. Chandler to William H. Hector, 10 acres in Marion township, \$350.

Fucker W. Williamson to Gys. H. Williamson, lot in East Greencastle, \$2,400.

Crawford Crawley and Sarah H. Crawley to Mary Hogue, lot in Silvey's survey, railroad enlargement to Greencastle, \$125.

James E. Simet to Jesse H. Foglio, 24 acres in Russell township, \$477.30.

William H. Allen to Thomas Elmore, 15 acres in Greencastle and Monroe townships, \$500.

John Gibbs to Carl F. Sims, land in Mill Creek township, \$2,500.

Burned Osborn to George W. Ballum, lot in East Greencastle, \$2,000.

William F. Merrick to John Raglan, lot in Bainbridge, \$700.

earnest. Certainly, such a proposition has never been made before in any country. It is enough to make a horse laugh. The idea of building a house and filling it with teachers, and then sitting down to wait for those who desire mixed schools to come rushing pell-mell with their children and thrusting them into the building to be "seated promiscuously!" Mr. Catherwood ought to get a patent on that arrangement—"there are millions in it." Seriously, it is a wild and visionary scheme, involving great expense, and being satisfactory to no one. The proper thing to do is to give the colored children their rights under the law. They ask no less, and the Trustees can do no more. We believe it would be satisfactory to all classes, and we know that it would be the best and cheapest solution of the question. Meantime, it remains to be seen whether a minority of the school board constitutes a majority. To prevent a misunderstanding on the part of those unacquainted with the situation here, we would say that Mr. Catherwood is a Democrat, although this is a Republican city, and we now have a working majority in the city government.

FOR SALE!

One of the best

FARM

In Floyd Township, Putnam county, Indiana. 125 acres, 40 acres of which is good bottom, balance very best of upland, 65 acres of which is cleared and in cultivation. Two dwelling houses, young orchard, 120 trees. No waste land. Three miles from Bainbridge, three miles from Fillmore, ten miles from Greencastle. Price \$55 per acre.

W. M. C. BLAKE & SON

General Insurance, Real Estate and Loan Agents, Greencastle, Ind. 35-9

An article in the Indianapolis *Journal* of Saturday, in giving the board of trustees and visitors of Asbury University, omits the name of Judge Iglehart and others. It says, "its professors are most of them preachers." The fact is less than one-half of the teachers are preachers. It places the Stockwell endowment at \$25,000, when, as generally understood, it should have been \$78,000. It be-spatters some professors with praise that sounds like mockery, and only mentions, or entirely overlooks others just as worthy, or even more so. Its meanest slur is at the Senior Professor of Science, who, for the time he has been a member of the board, has worked early and late, and with marked success for the good of the University. The article also discriminates in a marked manner against President Martin, the head of the Institution, and who is devoting all his vigor, both mental and physical, to its advancement. Is it not time for this kind of sneaking work to stop? With the exception of these, and a few other unfortunate blemishes, the article is a good one.

Miss Mary H. Kront, of the Indianapolis public schools, has resigned, and will return to Crawfordsville to assume an editorial position on the *Journal* of that place. Miss Kront is a graceful writer and an accomplished lady, and will be a valuable acquisition to one of the best papers in the State.

George M. Allen has become sole proprietor of the *Terre Haute Express* by the retirement of H. G. Thompson. Mr. Allen has great newspaper ability, and has greatly improved the *Express*.

President Arthur's Message is a good platform for the Republican party.

The President's message will be found to be "meaty" and suggestive throughout, and gives to Congress the outline of a policy, which, if followed, will redound to the benefit of the country and thereby to the benefit of the Republican party. President Arthur has shown himself ready and anxious to meet the demands of the people. The responsibility is now with Congress, and to that body will the eye of the nation be directed. The President has spoken and spoken well. What response will Congress make during the next ninety days?

Indiana counties, in the years 1880 and 1881, donated \$107,233 to railroads, besides taking \$189,329 in stock.

The L. N. A. & C. Co. company it is stated, will establish car shops at Michigan City, to be operated by convict labor from the penitentiary.

The Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the *Vincennes* lottery, which has been operated more than a year as a policy game and has taken thousands of dollars from the pockets of credulous people.

The "SHAW" STOCKING,

Is made by the Shaw Stocking Co., only, at Lowell, Mass., who own all the patents. It is different from every other seamless stocking in the following respects, viz:

1st. On having a genuine "one and one" elastic ribbed top knitted upon the leg—not sewed, nor linked, on. No mock rib seiver put upon it.

2d. In having sufficient breadth around the instep and heel, knitted there, and not got by stretching.

3d. In its construction of the web above the heel, back of the ankle, and in front of the heel, under the arch of the foot, forming a kind of sac for the ball-like projection of the heel, so that in wearing, this sac tends to remain on the heel, slipping neither up nor down.

4th. The additional, fine, well-twisted yarn run into the heel, making the heel much more durable than it would be if thickened by changing from a yarn of one size to a yarn of a larger size, as is the common practice.

5th. In having a closely knitted, durable toe.

6th. In the different degrees of elasticity of the several parts of the fabric by means of which the stocking fits accurately the different parts of the foot, and gives ease and comfort to the wearer. In this respect, also, this stocking is superior to every other stocking, whether domestic or foreign.

The "Shawknit" are two, three and four-threaded goods; and no pains is spared to secure good staples in wool and cotton. No shoddy, extract, or waste of any description enters into them. The extraordinary durability of these goods is remarked by every one who wears them.

FOR SALE AT

The "WHEN" Store,
Sole Agents, Nos. 9 & 11 Washington St.,
GREENCASTLE.

The Greencastle Banner.

Greencastle, Indiana,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1882.

GEO. J. LANGSDALE
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR PRESIDENT, 1884,

Chester A. Arthur,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

OF INDIANA.

The President's Message.

The message of the President is an admirable document, and will compare most favorably with those of his most gifted predecessors. He has the courage to consider the leading questions before the country, and to make a frank avowal of his opinions thereon, which he does in elegant and forcible language. It shows that President Arthur is rarely endowed for the high office which he is filling with so much honor to himself and his country.

With respect to the relations between Peru and Chili, the President shows how he checked a tendency in our diplomacy entirely at war with the precedents of our history and the genius of the constitution. The sober judgment of the people has indorsed the administration in the reversal of the "brilliant foreign policy," of Mr. Blaine, the end of which no one could foresee nor its possible complication foretell. And as Congress did not see fit to express itself upon the question of the proposed peace congress, the President countermanded the invitation hitherto extended to the South American republics, very properly thinking that, under our system, there was the flavor of executive assumption, neither warranted nor safe.

The President recommends a cessation of the coinage of silver dollars, of which there are now 128,000,000 minted and only 35,000,000 in circulation; appropriations for the building of two armored vessels, and the increase of the means of defensive warfare; the enactment of a national bankrupt law; the passage of an act which will effectually cure the evil of the so-called political "assessments;" calls attention to the necessity of the preservation of the national forests and the condition of the various Territories; emphasizes his determination to have thestar-routescases prosecuted that guilty persons shall be punished if possible, and suggests to Congress that there will be no necessity for any further appropriations for rivers and harbors. He advocates the entire abolition of the internal revenue tax except on distilled spirits, and the collection of this in such a manner as to decrease the cost \$2,500,000 and disburse with 2,000 or 2,500 office-holders, and calls attention to the fact that the internal revenue system of taxation is essentially a war measure, one not now popular with the great mass of

the people; yet he argues that such a sweeping measure as that proposed by Mr. Kelly is not now practicable, because it would prevent the necessary readjustment of the tariff duties. While tobacco is regarded as a luxury, and its taxation, if a large revenue was needed, would be popular and right, it is yet a question admitting of debate and consideration whether, in view of the present condition of affairs and the large number of people of all grades and conditions of life who use it, and to whom it is as much necessity as tea and coffee, the removal of the tax would not be warranted. The considerations for the removal of the tax on malt liquors readily suggests themselves, and they are made more potential when it is remembered that if even reduced taxes shall be retained upon all classes of liquors and tobaccos and manufactured articles, lopping off only those little vexations to which the pending Senate bill confined itself, there could be little or no reduction in the cost of collection or in the number of revenue officers employed. The country will approve the decided endorsement of cheaper letter postage. As to the civil service and as to the means to prevent "log-rolling" appropriation bills, the President is in harmony with the advanced sentiment of the country. The effectual manner in which Mr. Arthur disposes of the charge that removals and appointments by him have been unusually frequent will attract general attention, and be likely to win for him fair treatment, and possibly freedom from hostile criticism on the part of those who have been so swift to condemn. The figures cited in the message show conclusively that President Arthur has been, in an unparalleled degree, chary of exercising the prerogative of his office in making removals, and that in fourteen months he has made precisely the same number, and no more, that were made in the four months' administration of his immediate predecessor.

At the last meeting of the city school board, Trustee Catherwood offered the following, and moved its adoption:

"Complaint is made that the present arrangement of our public schools does not afford equal educational facilities to all, and that the social privileges of some are abridged, in not having colored and white children promiscuously seated in the several rooms. In regard to this latter we find a diversity of sentiment, some colored people not desiring their children mixed with the whites, and many whites protesting against such promiscuous seating and general mixing, while some colored and some whites desire such seating and mixing. In order, therefore, that all may be accommodated, it is now

Resolved, That, at as early a day as practicable, a good, comfortable and sufficiently commodious building shall be procured in a central part of the city, which shall be furnished with a sufficient number of competent teachers, who shall receive, for educational purposes, on equal footing, all who may apply, both colored and white, which building shall be for the accommodation of those desiring mixed schools, there being already accommodations for those not having such desire."

The paper was spread of record for future consideration. The strange feature of the proceeding is that Mr. Catherwood seems to have been in

IT STILL



WAVES FOR ALL!

The Banner Campaign for 1883

The Rest of 1882 Free to New Subscribers.

Single Subscribers, \$1.50—Clubs of Five, each, \$1.25.

EVERY REPUBLICAN AN AGENT.

Now to Business.

Having just completed arrangements which will make the Greencastle BANNER a much better paper than ever before, we enter upon the campaign of 1883 with renewed confidence. Backed by the support of the true men of Putnam county the paper will continue straight ahead in the course hitherto pursued, championing Republican methods and principles, and every interest that promises benefits to the people of Putnam county, and opposing without fear every interest inimical thereto. It will be emphatically a newspaper, and will be edited with a view of enabling its readers to have an intelligent knowledge of public questions and current events.

without seeking elsewhere for information. Secondary to that, space will be devoted to such miscellaneous matter as may be at our command, so that all classes may be amused, interested and instructed. The local news of each township will be given, as far as we can obtain it, and, with that view, we desire correspondents at every post-office in the county. Young gentlemen, who have an ambition to fit themselves for future usefulness, will find this a good way to begin, and they are invited to open communication with us.

To properly remunerate us, we ought to have \$2 for every copy of the paper issued, but have determined to continue it at the former price of \$1.50. In clubs of five, it will be furnished at the very low price of \$1.25, each; but in such cases the money must invariably accompany the names, which must all be sent in at one time. Hereafter we will not add single subscriptions to clubs; each club must stand by itself. Every person furnishing us ten subscribers, with the money, will receive a copy of the paper free during the ensuing year. Each subscriber for 1883 will receive the rest of this year free.

We invite every Republican in the county to become an agent for the BANNER. Do not be backward about it, but visit your neighbors at once and make up a club; and, where it is practicable, do not stop with one, but add to the number until the list is exhausted of those who desire to read sound Republican literature. Many intelligent Democrats are learning to look to the BANNER as their best source of information, and our agents are requested not to overlook them when canvassing for subscribers.

Compare the quantity and quality of the reading matter of the BANNER with that of any other county paper, and its superiority as a newspaper will then appear.

THE MESSAGE

Of President Arthur to Congress, Containing Many Pertinent Suggestions.—Review of the Department Reports.—The Star Route Cases.—Reduction of Internal Revenue.—Revision of the Tariff and Advocacy of Civil Service Reform.

An Interesting Document.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The House was called to order by the Speaker at 11 a. m., and after prayer, in which the chaplain tenderly alluded to the deaths since the adjournment, the roll was called, showing 202 members present. Members to fill vacancies were sworn in. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to inform the President and Senate that the House is ready to proceed to business. The Speaker presented the report of the tariff commission, which, on motion of Kelley, was referred to the committee on ways and means. The President's message was then read:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In opening his message President Arthur called attention to the gratifying condition of our foreign affairs; intercourse with other powers has continued to be of the most friendly character.

"The claim of this nation in regard to the supervision and control of any interoceanic canal across the American Isthmus, has continued to be the subject of conference. It is likely that time will be more powerful than discussion in removing the divergence between the two nations whose friendship is so closely cemented by the intimacy of their relations and the community of their interests.

This government has counseled Russia that measures be taken to suppress the prosecution of the Hebrew race, and there is reason to believe that the time is not far distant, when all faiths within her borders will secure toleration. The formation of a treaty in regard to the protection of trade marks, patented articles, and the rights of manufacturers, in accordance with the agreement reached by the international conference at Paris, in 1880, is receiving attention. On the subject of protection of submarine cables, the minister to France was requested to attend the conference at Paris which has it under consideration, and designated two scientists to attend a convention to adopt a unit of measure of electric force.

"In view of the frequent occurrence of conferences for the consideration of important matters of common interest to civilized nations, I respectfully suggest that the executive be invested by congress with discretionary power to send delegates to such conventions, and that provision be made to defray the expenses incident thereto."

With regard to the difference with Spain, respecting a certificate of naturalization, and the fees charged by Spain and its colonies upon United States vessels, amounting to a considerable export duty, no adjustment has been made. It is recommended that an appropriation be made to enable the government to accept the invitation of the German government to participate in an international exhibition of cattle at Hamburg, in July, 1883. Suitable mention is made of the death of Mr. Marsh, minister to Italy. Treaties with Belgium and Switzerland have added to the extradition of crime, and measurably stopped the exportation of criminals and paupers to America.

"In the interest of justice toward Chili and Japan, I trust that the question of the return of the indemnity fund to the governments of those countries will be reached at the present session, the satisfactory solution of which I have already recommended, and which has recently been foreshadowed by congressional discussion."

Congress is asked to consider whether it desired, in the Chinese restriction bill, to prohibit the mere transit of Chinese from one country to another, across or through the United States. The question has been raised. The government has been asked to aid in the amicable settlement of the boundary question between Liberia and the British possessions in Sierra Leone.

The reciprocity treaty with Hawaii will become terminable after September 9, 1883, on two months' notice by either party. While certain provisions of that compact may have proved onerous, its existence has fostered commercial relations which it is important to preserve. I suggest, therefore, early consideration be given to such modifications of the treaty as seem to be demanded by the interests of our people.

"In view of our increasing trade with both Hayti and San Domingo, I advise that provision be made for diplomatic intercourse with the latter by enlarging the scope of the mission at Port-au-Prince. I regret that the claims of a certain class of American citizens have thus far been urged unavailingly.

"A recent agreement with Mexico provides for the crossing of the frontier by the armed forces of either country in pursuit of hostile Indians. In my message of last year I called attention to the prevalent lawlessness upon the borders, and to the necessity of legislation for its suppression. I again invite the attention of Congress to the subject. A partial relief from these mishaps has been sought in a convention which now awaits the approval of the Senate, as does all other touching the establishing of the international boundary between the United States and Mexico. If the latter is ratified, the action of Congress will be required for establishing suitable commissions of survey. The boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala, which led this Government to proffer its friendly councils to both parties, has been amicably settled.

It is recommended that the United States be represented at Caracas on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of Bolivar, in July, 1883, when a statue of Washington will be begun, and an industrial exhibition opened. The relation with the South American states, and the recall of the invitation to the proposed peace congress are discussed at length. In regard to the apparent prostration of the effort made by this government at the time of the visit of Messrs. Blaine and Trescott to South America, in the interests of peace, it did not discourage further effort in the same direction, and the appointment of Mr. Logan as minister to Chili, was intended to convey to the Chilean government assurance that the government of the United States was still desirous, so far as might be proper and ac-

ceptable, to interpose its good offices. The President ventures to hope that the apparent obstacles which have so far confronted our minister to Chili may eventually be overcome, to the credit of this government and the satisfaction of the hostile powers. On the subject of the movement for an international peace congress to assemble in Washington City, inaugurated under the administration of his predecessor, the president recites the fact of its interruption by his own order, and states as his reasons for giving such order that upon careful research and earnest reflection he had been unable to reconcile the customs that have prevailed in the diplomacy of this government with a proposition so far-reaching in its scope and so doubtful in its effect, and that, since upon Congress must devolve the development and ratification of such a proceeding, he had felt it incumbent upon himself, in the interest of public policy, to transmit all the correspondence which bore upon the subject as well as the subject itself, to Congress. The president does not intimate an unfavorable attitude toward the assembling of such a peace congress, but prefers that if it shall assemble its character and object shall have been first the subject of thoughtful consideration, and by the representatives of the people rather than by the executive head of the government alone. The president notifies congress that, pursuant to the confirmation by the Senate of the special commissioners nominated by him, arrangements have been progressing for a commercial treaty with Mexico, and the departure of the commission will not be long delayed. Mention is made of several copyright and international treaties, notably with Spain and Belgium. He treats briefly the matter of the arrest and imprisonment of American citizens in British jails, and recites the operations of the government and its representatives in their behalf, supplemented with the correspondence on the subject.

Missions of Denmark and Venezuela at this capital have been raised in grade; Switzerland has created a plenipotentiary to this government; and an embassy from Madagascar, and a minister from Siam will shortly arrive. Our diplomatic intercourse has been enlarged by the establishment of relations with the new kingdom of Servia; by the creation of a mission to Siam, and by the restoration of a mission to Greece. The Shah of Persia has expressed his gratification that a charge d'affaires will shortly be sent to that country, where the rights of our citizens have been hitherto consistently guarded by the representatives of Great Britain.

"Under the agreement reached in Paris in 1875, for the interchange of official papers, the Smithsonian Institute will undertake the co-operation of our government under the direction of the Secretary of State." The President favors a reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service on a strict salary basis, and the Secretary of State will, at an early day, present a plan for such reorganization.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

The President presents the figures from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the operations of that department, which are given in the report of the Secretary, published elsewhere. He commends the Secretary's views in respect to the likelihood of serious contraction of the circulation, and the modes by which that result may be averted. He also joins to the Secretary's recommendation concerning the coinage of silver and the retirement of silver certificates.

"You can not fail to note with interest the discussion by the Secretary as to the necessity of providing by the legislation some mode of freeing the treasury of an excess of assets. In the event that congress fails to reach nearly agreement for the reduction of taxation, I heartily approve the Secretary's recommendation of immediate and extensive reduction in the annual revenues of the government. It will be remembered that I urged upon the attention of Congress, at its last session, the importance of relieving the industry and enterprises of the country from the pressure from unnecessary taxation. It is one of the tritest maxims of political economy that all taxes are burdensome, however wisely and prudently imposed, and though there have always been among our people wide differences of sentiment as to the best method of raising the national revenues, and, indeed, as to the principles upon which taxation should be based, there has been substantial accord in the doctrine that only such taxes ought to be levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration of the government. Of late, the public revenues have far exceeded that limit, and unless checked by appropriate legislation, such excess will continue to increase from year to year."

THE TARIFF AND THE REVENUE.

Upon the showing of our financial condition, at the close of the last fiscal year, I felt justified in recommending to Congress the abolition of internal revenue taxes except those upon tobacco in its various forms, and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and except, also, the special tax on the manufacturers and dealers in such articles. I venture now to suggest that unless it shall be ascertained that the probable expenses of the government for the coming year have been underestimated, all internal taxes, save those which relate to distilled spirits can be prudently abrogated. Such a course, if accompanied by a simplification of the machinery of collection, which would then be easy of accomplishment, might reasonably be expected to result in diminishing the cost of such collection by at least \$2,500,000 and in the retirement from office of from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. The system of excise duties has never commended itself to the favor of the American people, and has never been resorted to except to supply deficiencies in the treasury when, by reason of special exigencies, the duties on imports have proved inadequate for the needs of the government.

"The sentiment of the country doubtless commands that the present excise tax shall be abolished as soon as such a course can be safely pursued. It seems to me, however, for various reasons, so sweeping a measure as the total abolition of internal taxes would for the present be an unwise step. Two of these reasons are deserving of special mention. First, it is by no means clear that even if the existing system of duties on imports is continued without modification, those duties alone will yield sufficient revenue for all the needs of the government. It is estimated that \$100,000,000 will be required for pensions during the coming year, and it may well be doubted whether the maximum annual demand for that object has yet been reached. Uncertainty upon this question would alone justify, in my judgment, the retention for the present of that portion of the internal revenue which is least objectionable to the people. Second, a total abolition of the excise taxes would almost inevitably prove a serious, if not an insurmountable, obstacle to a thorough revision of the tariff, and to any considerable reduction in import duties.

"The present tariff system is in many respects unjust. It makes unequal distributions, both of its burdens and its benefits. This fact was practically recognized by a majority of each house of congress in the passage of the act creating the tariff commission. The report of that commission will be placed before you at the beginning of this session, and whatever may be thought of the wisdom or expediency of changing the fundamental law in this regard, it is certain that much relief may be afforded not only to the president, and to the heads of the departments, but to senators and representatives in congress by direct legislation. They would be protected in a great measure by the bill now pending before the senate or by any other which should embody its important features, from the pressure of personal importunity and from the labor of examining conflicting claims or pretensions of candidates. I trust that before the close of the present session, some decisive action may be taken for the correction of the evils which inhere in the present methods of appointment, and I assure you of my hearty co-operation in any means which are likely to conduce to that end. As to the most appropriate term and tenure of the official life of the subordinate employees of the government, it seems to be generally agreed that whatever their extent or character, the one should be definite and the other stable, and that neither should be regulated by zeal in the interest of party, or fidelity to the fortunes of an individual.

"It matters little to the people at large what competent person is at the head of this department or of that bureau, if they feel assured that the removal of one and accession of another will not involve the retirement of honest and faithful subordinates, whose duties are purely administrative, and have no legitimate connection with the triumph of any political party or faction. It is to this latter class of officers that the Senate bill, to which I have already referred, exclusively applies; while neither that bill nor any other prominent scheme for improving the civil service concerns the higher grade of officers who are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

I feel bound to correct a prevalent misapprehension as to the frequency with which the present Executive has displaced the incumbent of an office and appointed another in his stead. It has been repeatedly alleged that he has in this particular signally departed from the course which has been pursued under recent administrations of the government. The facts are as follows:

"The whole number of Executive appointments during the four years immediately preceding Mr. Garfield's accession to the Presidency was 2,636; of this number 244, or 9 per cent, involved the removal of previous incumbents. The ratio of removals to the whole number of appointments was much the same during each of those four years. In the four months of President Garfield's administration there were 300 appointments and 89 removals, or 22.7 per cent. Precisely the same number of removals, 89, has taken place in the 14 months which have since elapsed; but they constitute only seven-eighths of one per cent of the whole number of appointments.

"I declare my approval of such legislation as may be found necessary for supplementing the existing provision of law in relation to political assessments. Their collection should be prohibited by law, and a bill which will effectually suppress them will receive my cordial approval.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

"The President hopes that a national bankrupt act will soon be passed. He renews his recommendation that the protection of the law be extended to the Indian, that lands be allotted in severalty to such as desire it, and that suitable provision be made for educating the youth. The neglect of railway companies, to which large tracts of land were granted in 1862 and 1864, to take title thereto, and consequently escape taxation thereon, is referred to as an important matter.

He suggests a civil government for Alaska and urges the adoption of methods that shall prevent the total extinction of forests.

He calls attention to the appalling amount of illiteracy among the people, shown by the census returns of 1880, and he suggests whether national aid should not supplement local and state taxation for school purposes.

The organization of the various railway pools is referred to as tending to impair healthful competition and make hurtful discriminations, and he refers the matter to congress for its action, as being the only source from which relief can come.

He congratulates the people on the result of the enforcement of the recent statutes for the suppression of polygamy, and says no additional legislation is desirable until the effect of existing laws is better known.

In conclusion, the president commends the affairs of the District of Columbia to the attention of congress, and urges the passage of some law regulating the counting of the vote for president and vice-president, and the intentment of the constitution in devolving executive functions upon the vice-president when the president suffers from inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office.

THE STAR ROUTE FRAUDS.

In my message of December last, I referred to the pending criminal proceedings growing out of alleged frauds in what is known as the Star Route service of the postoffice department, and advised you I had enjoined upon the Attorney General and associate counsel, to whom the interests of the government were intrusted, the duty of prosecuting with utmost vigor of the law all persons who might be found chargeable with those offenses. A trial of one of these cases has since occurred. It occupied for many weeks the attention of the Supreme Court of this District, and was conducted with great zeal and ability. It resulted in a disagreement of the jury, but the cause has been again placed upon the calendar and will shortly be re-tried. If any guilty persons shall finally escape punishment for their offenses it will not be for lack of diligent and earnest efforts on the part of the prosecution.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Upon this subject the President says: "All the people of the country, apparently without distinction of party, have in various ways, and upon frequent occasions, given expression of their earnest wish for prompt and definite action, and in my judgment, should no longer be postponed. I may add that my own sense of its pressing importance has been quickened by observation in a practical phase of the matter to which attention has more than once been called by my predecessors. The civil list now comprises about 100,000 persons, the larger part of whom must, under the terms of the constitution, be selected by the President either directly or through his own appointees.

"In the years of the administration of the government, the personal direction of appointments to the civil service may not have been an irksome task for the executive, but now the burden has become greater than he ought to bear, and it necessarily diverts his time and attention from the proper discharge of other duties

more delicate and responsible and which in the very nature of things can not be delegated to other hands. In the judgment of not a few who had given study and reflection to this matter, the nation has outgrown the provisions which the constitution has established for filling the minor offices in the public service. But whatever may be thought of the wisdom or expediency of changing the fundamental law in this regard, it is certain that much relief may be afforded not only to the president, and to the heads of the departments, but to senators and representatives in congress by direct legislation. They would be protected in a great measure by the bill now pending before the senate or by any other which should embody its important features, from the pressure of personal importunity and from the labor of examining conflicting claims or pretensions of candidates. I trust that before the close of the present session, some decisive action may be taken for the correction of the evils which inhere in the present methods of appointment, and I assure you of my hearty co-operation in any means which are likely to conduce to that end. As to the most appropriate term and tenure of the official life of the subordinate employees of the government, it seems to be generally agreed that whatever their extent or character, the one should be definite and the other stable, and that neither should be regulated by zeal in the interest of party, or fidelity to the fortunes of an individual.

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Secretary Folger's Document.

The report of Charles J. Folger, secretary of the treasury, makes a pamphlet of forty-nine pages. The receipts and expenditures of the last fiscal year are set forth, followed by estimates for 1883-4. The total receipts for the quarter ending September 30, 1882, were \$112,790,607.82; estimate for first quarter \$302,209,392.88; expenditures for the first quarter, \$278,643,348.36; estimate for the three quarters \$216,356,651.54. Making a total for the year of receipts, \$415,000,000, expenditures, \$245,000,000; due sinking fund, \$44,422,966.25; surplus, \$75,577,043.75. For 1884 the receipts are estimated (upon the basis of existing laws) at \$415,000,000; expenditures, (including \$45,072,222.54 on account of sinking fund, \$340,280,162.22; surplus, \$74,719,837.78.

At the date of the last annual report, the interest bearing debt, redeemable at pleasure was \$563,380,920; of this \$141,510,850 have been redeemed during year ending October 31, 1882. Of the remainder, \$259,370,500 were exchanged into 3 per cent bonds, leaving \$162,494,600 outstanding November 1, 1882. Calls are now out for \$55,000,000 more, which will cease to bear interest in December, January, and February. Of the outstanding bonds, \$7,143,250 are also called and not redeemed. The net reduction in interest charges during year has been \$6,499,524.

Of silver dollars there have been coined since the date of the act of February 28, 1878, \$128,329,880, of which \$92,946,004 remain in the treasury. Silver certificates outstanding amount to \$65,500,000, a decrease during the year. He recommends that the law fixing the amount of coinage

be repealed, and the department authorized to coin only so much as is necessary to supply the demand. Also, that the law requiring the issue of silver certificates be repealed, and their retirement from circulation authorized. Under the law passed at the last session of congress gold certificates to the amount of \$138,520,000 have been prepared, and \$31,200,000 issued up to November 28. Refunding certificates to the amount of \$174,300 were redeemed during the year, leaving \$423,750 still unconverted. In lieu of the interest accrued on these certificates, \$5,500 four per cent bonds were issued instead of lawful money. The trust funds held for the Union Pacific railroad and the South Carolina schools have been converted from 3½ into 3 per cent bonds. The imports of gold and silver in 1880-81 were \$97,500,000, last year, \$42,472,390; exports last year \$49,417,479. The deposits at the mints and assay offices were \$66,756,653, of gold, \$74,000,000 less than the previous year. The coinage was \$117,841,594, of which \$89,413,447,500 were gold nearly \$11,000,000 more than in any previous year. The purchases for silver coinage were 23,627,229.37 ounces at an average cost of \$1.0215 per ounce less than the price in New York or London. The total amount of coin and bullion available for coinage, Oct. 1, was \$773,584,761, of which \$611,296,519 was in circulation.

The statement of comptroller of the currency shows that there were, Oct. 3, 2,293 national banks, 171 organized during the year, with aggregate capital of \$483,101,213; surplus, \$131,977,550; individual deposits, \$1,122,472,682; loans, \$1,28,286,524; specie reserve, \$102,857,775; they hold \$220,000,000 United States bonds which are payable at pleasure. This fact suggests that the circulation may be so largely retired as to trouble the business community. To forestall this, several ways are proposed—(1) a reduction or abolition of the tax on circulation; (2) an increase of the rate of issue to 90 per cent of the market value of the bonds; (3) that the 4 and 4½ be refunded into 3s, upon satisfactory terms; (4) that the treasury department be empowered to take, as a basis of circulation, the 3-65 bonds of the District of Columbia. The comptroller recommends, and the Secretary concurs, a repeal of the tax upon capital and deposits. The Secretary calls attention to the opinion of the Attorney-General that the "acceptance" of a check by a national bank when the maker has not funds on hand to meet it, is the same in effect as the "certification" of a check, under the same circumstances, and the violation of a penal statute.

Under the head of customs, Secretary recommends that a change be made in the classification of sugar, the old Dutch test of color no longer being a practical one; that jurisdiction of customs cases be given to the court of claims.

The subject of "reduction of taxation" is treated at great length, and in conclusion he recommends a careful revision of the tariff with a view to substantial reductions; that the tax on liquors and tobacco be retained, and all other subjects of internal revenue be released.

During the last fiscal year the exports of merchandise were of the value of \$750,542,257; of specie \$49,417,479; total \$799,959,736. Imports \$767,111,964. The excess of exports over imports of merchandise was less than for any of the six years previous. The excess of imports over exports of specie the previous year was \$91,168,650. The tonnage of vessels owned in the United States at the close of the fiscal year was 4,165,933 tons, a decrease of 43,292 tons in the foreign trade, and an increase of 151,491 tons in the domestic trade. During the year 1,379 vessels of all kinds were built.

Other subjects discussed in the report are "Exports and imports and quarantine of meat cattle," "revenue marine," "life saving service," "light house establishment," "coast and geodetic survey," "marine hospital service," "steamboat inspection," "immigration," "national board of health," "Alaska," "District of Columbia," and the "operations of the bureau of printing and engraving."

Remarkably Cold Winters.

Scientific American.

The following statistics of the good old winters are curious: In 408 the Black Sea was entirely frozen over. In 761, not only the Black Sea but the Straits of the Dardanelles, were frozen over; the snow in some places rose fifty feet high. In 852 the great rivers of Europe—the Danube and Elbe, etc.—were so hard frozen as to bear heavy wagons for a month. In 860 the Adriatic was frozen; the crops totally failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year. In 1067 the most of the travelers were frozen to death on the roads. In 1133 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the wine casks were burst and even the trees split by the action of the frost, with immense noise. In 1836 the Danube was frozen to the bottom and remained long in that state. In 1316 the crops wholly failed in Germany; wheat, which some years before sold in England at six shillings the quarter, rose to £2. In 1339 the crops failed in Scotland, and such a famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields. The successive winters of 1432-33-34 were a commonly severe. It once snowed forty days without intermission. In 1468 the wine distributed to the soldiers in Flanders was cut with hatchets. In 1684 the winter was excessively cold. Most of the hollies were killed. Coaches drove along the Thames, the ice of which was eleven inches thick. In 1709 occurred a cold winter. The frosts penetrated three yards into the ground. In 1715 booths were erected and fairs held on the Thames. In 1744 and 1745 the strongest ale in England, exposed to the air, was covered in less than fifteen minutes with ice an eighth of an inch thick. In 1809 and again in 1822 the winters were remarkably cold. In 1814 there was a fair on the frozen Thames.

What Makes the Cow Love Hoskins So?

San Francisco Chronicle.

One Hoskins, of Piety Hill, Nevada county, has a cow that displays all the affection for her owner that Mary's lamb is said to have shown to Mary, and, like that 'amorous sheep, follows its owner everywhere. When he makes a call at any house the cow always waits outside and accompanies him home.

THE Great Tonic FOR Men and women, MAGNETIC CORDIAL

For sale in Greenacres by C. W. Landes & Co., and in Bainbridge by C. C. Coffman.

MAGNETIC CORDIAL has been used in the private practice of two celebrated physicians for seventy-seven years, and is now first given to the public. As a tonic for men, women and children it is unrivaled, and should be used in all cases of general debility, languor or weakness, dyspepsia or indigestion, chronic diarrhoea, incipient consumption, convalescence from fevers, want of mental or physical power, loss of appetite, impoverished blood, wakefulness or loss of sleep, weakness from nursing, weakness of young girls, unnatural or perverted appetite, premature decay, nervous prostration, want of energy or vitality, fullness after eating, disinclination to exertion, irritability of temper, low spirits, loss of memory, broken down constitutions, and all female complaints and weaknesses. Nursing mothers will find the day they began the use of MAGNETIC CORDIAL, as will all other females who are suffering from ailments peculiar to the sex. Students, professional men, old, middle-aged or young men, who from any cause are suffering from impaired physical or mental vigor, will find that it is the remedy they need, and will be astonished at the change produced. Tasks that before seemed impossible will be disposed of with an ease hitherto unknown. Its use in malarial districts will prevent fever and ague. Its continued use will arrest decay, making it invaluable in consumption and kindred diseases. It is the best remedy for weakness, leanness, and poverty and thinness of the blood—shown by a pale or sallowness—and the debility and emaciation arising from protracted fever, loss of blood or other causes. By adding an equal quantity of the best whisky to the CORDIAL a bitter is made superior to any in the market, and peculiarly agreeable to those who prefer to take medicine in that form; but those to whom liquor is objectionable prefer the CORDIAL unchanged as it comes from the laboratory, it being acceptable to the most delicate stomach in that shape. All its ingredients are harmless. MAGNETIC CORDIAL gives tone to the stomach, reinvigorates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption. The entire system is built up and strengthened until Nature herself, is enabled to resume her sway and maintain the steady flow of the life current which makes complete health. This is the true cure. Suffer no longer, but try this great remedy and be convinced that there is yet health and happiness for you. Price \$1.

The ELDREDGE!



The World Challenged to Produce ITS EQUAL!

Admitted the standard in simplicity, easy of operation and range of work. It is the most complete and desirable machine ever offered to the public. IT HAS AN AUTOMATIC SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE, ADJUSTABLE AUTOMATIC TAKEUP, SELF-SETTING NEEDLE. Loose pulley for fly wheel. No breaking of thread and needles by running the machine backwards.)

TO SEE, PLEASES, TO TRY, CONVINCES, TO BUY, SATISFIES.

It is the most Durable, most Noiseless and Light Running MACHINE MADE. Parties wanting the best machine made, call on or write to P. HAYS, Agent, Greenacres, OFFICE: At Lawdon's Bazar, No. 6 South side Public Square. 2-19

Mrs. T. M. Hannas,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS MAKER!

Can be found in the Talburt block, South of the postoffice, prepared to do

Cutting, Fitting & Pattern Making

Latest Styles Always on hand.

Everything entrusted to her care will receive prompt attention. Call and see her, up-stairs in Talburt's block. 39-52

LEUTEKE'S SOUTH END BAKERY

Keeps a full supply of BREAD! CAKES! & PIES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FINE CAKES.

PARTIES SERVED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Send orders through the mail if you do not see the wagon, which traverses the city daily.

CHARLES LEUTEKE, 40-1

NEWS AND INCIDENT.

Our Compilation of the Important Happenings of the Week.

INDIANA ITEMS:

Miss Bessie Hough, of Franklin, is a candidate for the office of State Librarian.

Will E. English has forwarded official notice of his intention to contest Pelee's election.

Mr. John Richey, a Scott county farmer, gathered 650 pounds of pumpkins from one vine.

Crawford county is wrestling with the county seat removal question. Hartford and Marengo want it badly.

The wife and child of J. E. Somers, of Terre Haute were seriously injured, on Tuesday, by a runaway team.

A number of deaths have occurred at Richmond in the past two weeks from throat diseases, following measles.

John Allen, of Daviess county, provided his 4-year-old boy with a toy pistol, and the child succeeded in badly disfiguring its face and destroying the sight of its left eye with the weapon.

There is an epidemic of sudden deaths raging in and about Connersville, especially among old people. Mrs. Thomas Burton died unexpectedly, Sunday night, aged about seventy-one.

The Reiser and Mower Knife company which has been organized at Vincennes with a capital of \$100,000, own a patent on a reaper and mower knife, the teeth of which are in sections. Fifteen hundred of the shares are taken.

John McMahon was arrested in Laporte on Monday evening, charged with grand larceny. He was arraigned in the Circuit Court on Tuesday morning, stood trial, was sentenced at noon to four years imprisonment, and arrived at the Northern prison on Wednesday.

A very destructive green louse has attacked the growing wheat in Jefferson county, and where the grain was sowed in stubble ground it has devastated fearfully. The young blades are eaten entirely off. On corn ground the insect has made no attack.

Ed. Williams, foreman of the gang of men employed in making the new sewer on Sixth street, Richmond, tried to stamp the fire out of a fuse to a giant powder cartridge with which he was blasting rock. It exploded under his foot, and blew one of his legs off and injured the other.

Durant Smith, a 75-year-old resident of Winchester, caught his foot between two rails across a cattle-guard, on the Bee Line railroad, and was unable to extricate it. The mail train passing west struck him, killing him instantly, and horribly mangled his body, and scattering his remains for a quarter of a mile along the road.

Mrs. Margaret Henry and Mrs. Ed. Mantz are old people living on Main street in Madison. Mrs. Henry is partially demented, and thinks she owns the house occupied by Mrs. Mantz, and has frequently ordered her out. As Mrs. Mantz was starting to market the other morning, Mrs. Henry rushed out upon her, struck her over the head with a club, knocked her down and beat her unmercifully, and perhaps fatally.

John Reed, a sawyer, employed in Ray's heading-factory, at Anderson, was clearing away some sawdust away from the saw, which was in rapid motion. The stick he was using caught on the teeth of the saw and pulled him against it. Both arms and one leg were cut off, his breast opened and his heart split in twain. Reed was thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and two children in destitute circumstances.

Dr. John B. McHenry, a newly elected member of the Legislature from Allen county, residing at Maples, has been fined \$1 and costs for insulting a school-teacher and conducting himself in a rude and boisterous manner in a school-room. McHenry alleges that the teacher, Mr. W. T. Deyerman, had treated his son, who is a pupil of Deyerman's, harshly, hence his visit to the teacher, his insulting conduct and the fine.

For some time past the money drawer at the Central Hotel, New Albany, has been tampered with, and a considerable amount of greenbacks extracted. Mr. Fullenlove has been unable to discover the thief. On Saturday it was learned that a mouse had been taking the "lucre" and carrying it to his hole to aid in the construction of a bed. The money was torn to shreds, and it is not known how much Mr. Fullenlove's boarder cost him.

William J. Craig, clerk of Wells county, and Marcellus Justice have been sued by Mahone Smith, of Anderson for \$10,000 damages for false imprisonment. Smith was arrested last February, at Bluffton, on an affidavit and information for grand larceny. He was placed in jail and for some reason, a preliminary examination was not given him. After remaining in jail for several months he was released by order of the court, the judge holding that the proceedings against him were irregular and contrary to the statute.

THE EAST:

James Cavanaugh, of Philadelphia, bitten by a dog one year ago, died Tuesday of hydrophobia.

The wife of "Red" Leary, the Northampton bank robber, has been arrested in New York for picking pockets.

Hannibal Hamlin, Minister to Spain, and Sergeant Ballentine, the famous English barrister, arrived in New York on Monday.

Charles Peckham, an eccentric, of New-

port, R. I., died on Wednesday. His hobby was advocating the wearing of summer clothes in the severest of winter weather.

Steinitz, the European chess champion, was defeated by Martinez of Philadelphia, Monday, for the first time since his arrival in this country. He spent one hour on a single move.

The United States training-ship Jamestown reached Boston Navy-yard in six days from Newport. Out of 143 lads on board, a large proportion were on the sick list from frost bites.

Rev. James Beecher, a half brother of the Brooklyn pastor, broke down in his labors in the Bethel mission, and has been sent to the asylum at Middleton for treatment by physicians familiar with mental diseases.

The late Joseph J. Cook, of Providence, R. I., who left an estate of \$2,000,000, cut off a deformed daughter with \$600 per year, but a prospect of vigorous litigation caused a compromise, in which the unfortunate girl will obtain her rights.

The will of Thurlow Weed was drawn by Frederick W. Seward two years ago. It covers property estimated at \$1,000,000 chiefly in railroad and government bonds, which he bequeathed in equal shares to three children and six grandchildren, after giving Mrs. Harriet A. Weed the Twelfth street residence and library.

John H. Phillips, of Hudson, Mass., has been fined \$20 and costs in court for beating his 18-year-old daughter. The child had been quite freely applied to her body, the blood having been drawn in 17 different places, and marks being made in 35 additional places. Phillips had been suspended from the Baptist church, to which he belongs, for recently kicking his daughter, but has been reinstated.

On Saturday, at Meadville, Pa., a little three-year-old daughter of Isaac Hall's, together with several other children, was popping corn during the temporary absence of the parents, and was burned to death, its clothing becoming ignited. The companions carried the child out of doors, and succeeded in smothering the flames by rolling the little sufferer in the snow, but she lived but one hour in excruciating agony.

Mrs. Langtry and her friend, Mrs. Labouche, have had a "falling out." The latter remonstrated with the "Jersey Lilly" in regard to a certain acquaintance formed by her in New York, which seemed likely to interfere with her success on the stage. Mrs. Langtry did not take these remonstrances in good part, and insisted on keeping up the acquaintance at Boston, whither she went, Saturday, unaccompanied by Mrs. Labouche. The name of the man with whom Mrs. Langtry is said to have "flirted" is Fred Gehard, a well-known New York society and club man.

Dr. Wm. Duncan Corker, president of the English Cottage Hospital association of Boston and Lynn, is under arrest for malpractice. A search of his room disclosed the names of several hundred women belonging in England, Boston, Lynn, and numerous other places, all certifying in a highly irregular and original manner, and the owners of said names had been the doctor's victims in the malpractice line, with the day and date of action. The police say that they are satisfied there are 500 of these names.

At Northboro, Mass., on Thursday, Joseph Moriarty, 15 years of age, was fooling around his father's house, firing off gun-caps with a common shot gun supposed to have been unloaded. After indulging in this sport for some time, he went toward his 8-year-old sister, Winnie, who was standing on the top of a short flight of stairs, and taking deliberate aim said: "How easy I could kill you." The remark was accompanied by a loud report. When the alarmed parents reached the room it was found that a heavy charge of shot had almost torn away the girl's right leg at the knee. The limb was taken off, but the unfortunate girl died from the effects of the wound early in the evening. Young Moriarty was taken to Worcester. He appears oblivious to the nature of his act, and some people think it was not accidental.

THE WEST:

The prohibition vote in Wisconsin was 14,116.

The internal revenue collected at Peoria during the month of November amounted to \$1,375,757.33.

An Indian Territory special says most of the Creeks who fought for the Union during the rebellion are asking the government for pensions.

Juan Montoya, a drunken wretch, beat his wife to death, near Las Cruces, N. M., because she would not sell her property to allow him to start a saloon.

About 150 convicts of the Chester, Ill., penitentiary, were leased Tuesday, to Thomas Mitchell, of Bloomington, at the unusual high rate of 77 cents per day for each man.

Peter Hamman and wife, a German couple aged about 60 years, died on Monday, at Beatrice, Neb., from the effects of coal gas, which had escaped from a stove during the night.

At Cairo, Ill., Tuesday, while a Wabash freight train was backing down Commercial avenue, an unknown man deliberately placed his head upon the track and was run over and killed.

The lake season just closed has been the most prosperous ever known, except that of 1880. The arrivals at Chicago numbered 12,447 vessels, 3,000 more than at New York in the same period.

Fred Wilson, the notorious young burglar of Iowa, was arraigned at Inde-

pendence and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, after which period he is to stand trial for six other indictments.

The St. Louis grand jury reported Tuesday, ignoring the Cockerill case, which is a complete vindication, as the law requires indictment where there is any indication of guilt.

The Sioux commission, after a long talk at Standing Rock agency, has induced the red men to relinquish a large portion of their reservation, in return for which they are to receive cattle, wagons and instructors.

The receipts at the Chicago Stockyards for November were 167,593 cattle, 733,773 hogs, 66,570 sheep, and 2,100 horses. As compared with the same month last year there is an increase of 29,331 cattle and a decrease of 125,461 hogs.

In the Christian County, Ill., Circuit Court, last week, Andrew Rape, who has been doing evangelistic work for the holiness people in that county, pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and one month.

The Rev. Ira Slater of Cherry Valley, who was recently arrested in Steward, Lee county, Ill., for a horse-thief, has brought suit against the officials of that town for \$10,000. He is a prominent clergyman of the Free-will Baptist denomination.

Counsel for Rev. Harvey, who was convicted at Omaha for using the United States mails to defraud, will raise the question of the constitutionality of the law and take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Two Mexicans stopped a stage in the vicinity of Lordsburg, N. M., disarmed the driver and took the mail pouch. Two Chinese passengers were ordered outside, robbed of their money, and coolly shot dead.

Alice Johnson, a young lady, aged 20 years, who came to St. Louis six days ago from Topeka, Kan., in search of employment, committed suicide at the St. James hotel on Sunday, by injecting a large amount of morphine into one of her arms.

Corporal Blutecher, of the Second United States Artillery, post schoolmaster at Fort Henry, has been offered a pashaship in the Egyptian army, to aid Baker Pasha in the reorganization of the khedive's forces. So soon as the necessary formalities can be completed at Washington the Corporal will sail for Cairo.

Sherburne Bryan, of Milwaukee, and Louis Sands, of Manistee, have bought 6,600 acres of land in Langlade county, Wis., for \$210,000. It contains over 100,000 feet of the best pine timber in the State. One thousand lumbermen are at work there now, and double that number will be employed shortly.

On Tuesday morning, Isaac Harker, a coal miner, of Coalton, O., went to work leaving his two children in bed. By some means the house caught fire, and ignited a can of powder, the explosion of which blew the children some distance, mauling them in a terrible manner. They were alive at last accounts, but unable to speak.

Henry Saurbrie, a highly respected farmer, near Chillicothe, Ohio, recently shamefully abused his daughter Barbara for marrying a farm hand. She took laudanum on Thursday night but was saved by prompt attendance of physicians. After the doctors left Saurbrie sat on the side of his daughter's bed and fired a ball through his head, scattering his brains over the wall and bed.

Willie Urtubees, aged 16, was run over and cut in two by the cars at Portage Wis., on Monday night. He, with a party of other boys, was skating near the depot, and as the freight train came into the station he attempted to catch on and is supposed to have slipped between the cars. His body was found by his comrades a few minutes afterward.

William Joyce, a fireman on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, while at Chetopa, Kan., went under his engine in the absence of his engineer to clean the ash-pan to his engine. While under the engine it started, steam having got to the piston through a leak in the throttle valve. The front brakeman sprang onto the engine, but before he could stop it Joyce had attempted to crawl out from under it and was caught by the wheels and crushed to death.

Joseph Burliston, of Chester, Ill., on Wednesday, sat down by the fire, and his wife slipped up behind him and drew a razor across his throat, making an ugly wound, and then cut her own throat. Mrs. Burliston claims that her husband cut her throat and then cut his own. There were no witnesses to the deed and it is not known which party did the cutting. Mrs. Burliston's throat bears the uglier wound of the two. The parties are both badly hurt but will probably recover.

A most heart-rending accident occurred at the Coliseum theatre, Cincinnati, during the Thanksgiving matinee. The play was "Si Slocum," and during its progress it was necessary for Frank I. Frayne, the famous shot, to shoot an apple from the head of Miss Anna Von Behren. In performing this dangerous act, a spring in the lock gave way, elevating the breech and lowering the muzzle, causing the ball to penetrate the brain of Miss Von Behren, death ensuing in fifteen minutes. The actor was arrested and a charge of manslaughter preferred against him. He is almost wild over the accident. Miss Von Behren was his promised bride. The company was at once disbanded, and Mr. Frayne announces that he will never appear on the stage again.

Frank Frayne was discharged by Judge

Higley, of the Cincinnati Police Court, Saturday morning.

THE SOUTH:

Mrs. Senters, of Chattanooga, has become a maniac over the sentence of her son to the penitentiary for horse-stealing.

A child of Robert James, of Chattanooga, was burned almost to a crisp Tuesday morning. Her mother had left the house and the girl had walked too near the fire.

Connec O'Neal, colored, of Macon, Ga., was tied to a tree and riddled with bullets, Tuesday, for alleged assault on a little girl. He was afterward found to be innocent of the crime.

A farmer named Henry Evans was thrown out of his wagon by a runaway team, at Chattanooga, on Tuesday morning, and fell into a mud-puddle. He was unable to move, and was drowned.

The New Orleans grand jury has presented two indictments of forgery and publishing as true forged documents against thirteen perpetrators of the late election frauds. The penalty, upon conviction, is from two to fourteen years at hard labor.

Three strangers stopping at Moberly Mo., were recognized as the Cook brothers, notorious desperadoes of Sterling, Ill. An attempt was made to arrest them, they resisted, and a running street fight ensued in which one of them was killed, and the other two captured after being wounded.

John Walker and Albert Crutchfield, of Waldron, Ark., got into a quarrel about a hog, and ended the matter by a terrific duel with knives, in which both were cut in a shocking manner. Walker has since died, and Crutchfield is not expected to recover. Both were citizens in good standing.

An accident took place at Calamine Stone county, Arkansas, on Saturday evening. While Peter Peed and his wife were sitting in front of their fireplace, the huge stone chimney, without the slightest warning, toppled down upon them. Peter was instantly killed, and his wife's injuries are pronounced of a probably fatal character.

WASHINGTON:

National Bank notes outstanding—\$262,540,328.

The coinage executed at the mints in November is valued at \$5,000,828.

The appropriation committee has reduced the Indian estimates by \$1,209,775.

The profits of the Garfield fair in Washington, which closed Saturday night are estimated at \$8,000.

Mr. Nimmo says that the imports of the past year were larger than those of any previous year in the history of the country.

The bondsmen of C. A. Arthur, as collector of the port of New York, are still held for a defalcation of \$5,000 in the accounts of a clerk, and Congress will be asked to pass an act for their relief.

Acting Vice President Davis says emphatically that this is his last session in Washington, and denies not only that he is going to be married, but that there was ever any grounds for announcing that he was matrimonially engaged.

Owing to land frauds of startling magnitude in connection with the Osage Indian lands of Kansas, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued an order suspending all cash entries made by single men since June 23, 1881, where the lands lie within the counties of Sumner, Harper, King and Comanche.

Advance agents for the National Whisky League have already arrived in the city for the purpose of again pressing upon Congress the necessity for the extension of the time in which to pay the whisky tax in bond. The indications are that an extraordinarily strong fight will be made.

The highly gratifying, yet somewhat surprising fact is developed by the investigation by the Tariff Commission, that the United States is leading the nations of the world in the value and extent of its manufactures, which aggregate \$5,370,000,000, while England comes next with \$4,900,000,000.

The report of the Tariff Commission says: "The commission sought to present a scheme of tariff duties in which a substantial reduction should be the distinguishing feature. The average reduction in weights including that from enlargement of duties on charges and commissions, at which the commission has aimed, is not less, on an average, than 20 per cent. and it is the opinion of the commission that it will reach 25 per cent. The reduction in many cases is from 45 to 50 per cent. If the reduction reaches the amount at which the commission aimed, and if there is any truth in the allegations of the opponents of the present economic system, that the duty on articles such as are produced in this country, whether in manufactures or agriculture, enhances the price to consumers, not only of what is imported, but of the whole domestic production, to the amount of which the duty is the measure, then the reduction proposed by the commission would benefit consumers to the extent of \$100,000,000."

FOREIGN:

The Archbishop of Canterbury is dead. Incoherent speeches in Ireland are to be prohibited.

A French company is organizing, it is thought, to seize Madagascar.

Arabi Pasha has written a letter thanking England for interposition in his behalf.

Five Russian dragoons have been condemned to 15 years in the mines for engaging in riots against the Jews.

The steamship Cedar Fork was wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia, and nineteen persons lost, Thursday.

Soloman Hecker, a distributor of revolutionary papers at Odessa, has been sentenced to ten years in the mines.

It is calculated that the embezzlements and robberies, private and official, in Russia, during the year, amount to 26,000,000 rubles.

An ordinance prohibiting the importation of American pork has been presented in the German Bundesrath, with a provision permitting the chancellor to make exceptions.

The exports of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1882, were \$93,990,896, an increase of \$3,000,000 over last year. The imports were \$109,148,210, an increase of \$17,000,000.

A Paris dispatch says, relative to the report that the United States government contemplates making a claim against France in regard to the murder of two American citizens in Madagascar, the Moniteur Universel publishes an insulting article, declaring the American navy so reduced by peculation that the United States were recently obliged to back down to Chili. France, it says, could ruin any American port.

Arabi Pasha, Monday pleaded guilty to the charge of rebellion. In the afternoon the court martial reassembled and pronounced sentence of death. The Khedive commuted the sentence to exile for life. It is believed that Arabi will retire to some part of the British dominions. His demeanor before the court was very dignified. The other chiefs of the rebellion will be similarly disposed of. It is reported that Arabi will be sent to the Cape of Good Hope.

The finishing touch to the glory of the Egyptian campaign is the gift of medals to the returning soldiers. They understand such things over there in Europe. Each medal is better than a recruiting sergeant.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK.

Wheat	\$1 09 1/2 @ \$1 09 1/2
Corn	53 @ 80
Oats	40 @ 49
Pork, mess	19 00
Lard	11 45
Butter	16 @ 18
Tallow	29 @ 35
Eggs	29 @ 29 1/2

BALTIMORE.

Wheat	1 07 @ 1 07 1/2
Corn	68 @ 71
Oats	44 @ 46
Rye	66 @ 66
Hay	14 00 @ 15 00
Pork—mess	20 25
Shoulders	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hams	15 @ 16
Lard	12 1/2
Butter	22 @ 26
Eggs	29 @ 30
Petroleum	67 1/2 @ 68

INDIANAPOLIS.

Wheat	\$0 95 @ \$0 95 1/2
Corn	50 @ 51
Oats	38 1/2
Rye	60
Flour	4 25 @ 4 40
Pork—Hams	15
Shoulders	11
Breakfast bacon	15 1/2
Sides	14
Lard	12 1/2

CHICAGO.

Wheat	\$0 94 @ \$0 94 1/2
Corn	55 @ 55 1/2
Oats	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Pork	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Lard	10 62 @ 10 75

TOLEDO.

Wheat	\$0 98 @ \$0 98 1/2
Corn	61 @ 65
Oats	38 1/2
Clover Seed	5 65

PHILADELPHIA.

Wheat	\$1 08 @ \$1 08 1/2
Corn	70 @ 72
Oats	47 @ 48 1/2
Rye	65 @ 68

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